

MISSOURI HISTORICAL REVIEW

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"OURSEL'S AS ITERS SEE US"

BY FLOYD C. SHOEMAKER.

No recent article on Missouri has received such widespread circulation as Mr. Simpich's "Missouri, Mother of the West" (*National Geographic Magazine*, April, 1923). From a journalistic viewpoint the article is excellent and the many illustrations add much to increase the reader's interest. The author, a native of Illinois, was reared in Missouri, graduating from the New Franklin (Mo.) high school in 1898. From the biographical data in "Who's Who in America" (1922-1923), we learn that he read law two years in Appleton, Wis., and until 1909 was engaged in newspaper work in Shanghai, Manila, San Francisco, and other cities. Since 1909 Mr. Simpich has served the State Department mainly in foreign fields. In April, 1921, he was assigned to the Division of Western European Affairs. He married Margaret Elliot Edwards, of Howard county, Missouri, in 1909. His home is at Wenatchee, Washington. The article was probably compiled in 1922 as no mention is made in it of the \$87,000,000 bond issue for beautifying the city of St. Louis, which was carried in February, 1923.

The interest attaching to the article, its large circulation, and the subject matter presented, seemed to us to warrant special consideration. A number of Missourians, members of The State Historical Society, were requested by us to write their impressions. Some of the replies were complimentary, others were reproving. The value of both lies largely in revealing not what Mr. Simpich did well or poorly but what Missourians see in themselves and their state. Some of the responses are here presented. Mr. J. Breckenridge Ellis, of Plattsburg, Missouri, one of the State's ablest and most widely known authors, a close observer, a careful reader, and a traveler who knows well his own state and country besides having personal acquaintance with foreign lands, presents these suggestive comments:

I realize the great difficulty of presenting in a single essay a picture of any of our States as a whole, rather than flashlights of sections. Particularly great is this difficulty in dealing with a State like Missouri, so diverse, yet at bottom so unified, so spiritually homogeneous. However, if one undertakes the task we are not unreasonable in expecting him to carry it out. Mr. Frederick Simpich, in "Missouri, Mother of the West," has written a very interesting article for the April number of the National Geographic Magazine; it is an article, moreover, filled with arresting statements, those of a statistical nature being particularly important. I have, however, two objections to offer. The merits of the article are on the surface, and do not require comment, for they are as obvious as the delightfully effective illustrations; but let me point out two things about Mr. Simpich's account that strike me as peculiar, and if it prove that my impressions are only personal to myself, no harm will be done.

I. *In regard to the world's smile at Missouri*, a smile at worst, scornful, at best, tolerant. No one who has traveled can have failed to detect this smile. But the article, though such seems to have been its purpose, is not of a nature to banish levity at the sight of a Missourian, or at the name of Missouri. I can imagine an Easterner after finishing its perusal commenting something like this: "Four billion eggs in one year—well, well! And so they stand first in the making of shoes? No doubt. . . . poor old Missouri!"

In this same magazine, Calvin Coolidge writes of Massachusetts. It is a story of ideas and ideals, of spiritual conflicts, and attainments of yearning and indomitable minds. Mr. Simpich tells a story of iron, of hogs, of goats. He is thrilled by our material greatness. He sees, as from afar, such names as Benton, Mark Twain, Doniphan, and lists them briefly with Jesse James and Quantrell and Pershing and Grant and the Youngers. They are cited merely as natural phenomena like the caves in the Ozarks. Surely, without boasting, one might dwell for a moment on names honored in distant lands, and omit others unhonored in their own. By our works of the spirit may we not also be thrilled?

II. *Mr. Simpich's picture of Missouri*. State pride prompts me to hail every just appreciation of Missouri wherever found, but is it unreasonable to complain if I do not find it in an article bearing its name? I was born in Missouri and have looked about me fifty years: but the Missouri that Mr. Simpich paints is, in essentials, unknown to me. This is not to say that he has painted falsely, but that he has not painted the entire picture. All of his bits may be recognized by local colorists; they are bits that keep the outside world smiling; to me, they are strange.

Of the superstitions listed by him as belonging to our smaller tenants I have heard of but one, and it belongs to Kentucky; moreover, these drifting year-by-year "farmhands" are not Missourians. They belong to the universe, and particularly, perhaps, to Tennessee. Such words as "poorly" and "peart" do not prove a Missourian, because they are used

with equal frequency by those of other states. They do not belong here. I must not question the assertion that "a few years ago" the farmers were accustomed to ride over their farms awhile in the morning, then spend the day in fox-hunting. But the fact that I, living in a farm-country, never knew of such daily diversions would seem to prove that the custom was only here and there—sounds like Kentucky to me.

I was reared in St. Louis, and have often visited it, yet I scarcely recognize Mr. Simpich's St. Louis and his Central Station. Possibly I see things through a glamorous atmosphere; the river front I find picturesque; wildly romantic; it smells of adventure. Perhaps I am unduly awed by the Station; it has to me always seemed immensely satisfying, soot, smoke, babies, everything. And tornadoes? I have never seen one. True I have visited the scenes of wreckage where one had passed. But are they more frequent to Missouri, more native, than anywhere else? Certainly in my section, people do not think of building storm-cellaras as they do, for instance, in Oklahoma.

The farmers of Mr. Simpich are not my farmers. So far from rejoicing to serve on a jury, the Clinton county farmer must be practically arrested to get him to the courthouse. He does not listen to stories of Jesse James. More than half a century ago he was used to ministers of university and college training, lawyers who had graduated in law, doctors of high degrees, teachers perhaps from Europe. "As early as in the 90's," a graduate was not a curiosity to them, and, in fact, however rudimentary their own education might be, most of their children were at school, college or university. Yes, much earlier than the 90's. The farmers of Northwest Missouri are not only interested in crops but politics—no adequate outline can be given of them without recognition of their interest and participation in politics, not only now but in the prime days of Cockrell and Vest.

I find it bewildering to read a lengthy essay on Missouri without finding any hint of the existence of St. Joseph or Jefferson City or Hannibal and what they stand for, not to mention Paris or Chillicothe. As a Missouri writer, it would, perhaps, not be becoming in me to lament that the Missouri mule should be given more honor than all the writers who have written and are writing. It would seem that if space could be found for a long account of Pete and his hound dogs, a paragraph might have been given to what Missouri did in the World War. But it is not my purpose to speak of omissions. It is rather to point out and emphasize the curious fact that at least one native Missourian does not feel at home in the Missouri of the Geographic Magazine.

Perhaps you did not expect to call forth such a long comment, but you have the advantage of cutting it off wherever you get tired. If you can't agree with me, I shall not quarrel with you, remembering that you have not had the enlarging experience of living the greater part of your life in Plattsburg.

An article could be compiled from Mr. Ellis' letter. His position is broad, including man's work and man's spirit. Mention of the Missouri mule naturally calls up the rather striking featuring in Mr. Simpich's article of goats in Missouri. Turning to the Fourteenth Census of the United States, 1920, Vol. VI, part 1 (Agriculture), we note that Missouri had only 2,682 of the 104,734 goats in the country. This gave Missouri rank 12th in goats. Even such manufacturing states as New York and New Jersey ranked higher; Pennsylvania had over twice the number of goats credited to Missouri; Alabama three times as many; Texas four times, and California seven times. Missouri has not developed into a goat state.

One of the State's best informed men is Mr. Wm. Clark Breckenridge, of St. Louis, who is Missouri's leading bibliographer. His comments stress the material resources of the State and the future awaiting her.

I have read with a great deal of interest the article which appears in the April number of The National Geographic Magazine. It is entitled Missouri, Mother of the West and is written by Frederick Simpich.

It is one of the best and most interesting presentations of the resources of our State that I have ever seen.

Full and comprehensive in its scope it covers all parts of the state and shows how varied are its productions.

After a perusal of Mr. Simpich's article, one is more than ever firmly convinced of the great future awaiting our State which occupies such a commanding position in the Valley of the Mississippi.

This number of the Geographic Magazine is well worth binding for use for constant reference in our Library.

Few men in Missouri have attained so commanding a position in their vocation as Honorable George A. Mahan, of Hannibal. His love of Missouri and his public spirited work for the State are his avocations. He writes this conservative letter in which are presented views quite similar to those of Mr. Ellis. Mr. Mahan is a lawyer. He donated to Hannibal the boyhood home of Mark Twain.

Your letter of April 28th asking my opinion of Mr. Simpich's article on Missouri in the National Geographic Magazine received. I had laid this article aside to read, but under pressure did not get to it. However,

since hearing from you, I took it up and went over it with some care. I think in the main the article is a very good one. The illustrations are excellent. It is so written that it will doubtless attract general attention and please many people more than it does some Missourians.

The Missourian, in truth and in fact, is made up of the best from the north, east and south, and the intermingling has produced a resolute independent, intelligent, self-reliant, well-educated, practical people, speaking the very purest English and composing as good, if not the best, citizenship in America.

Mr. Simpich's idea of "signs and superstitions" in Missouri is mythical. Such a condition may, to some extent, have existed among the negroes prior to the Civil War; and his statement that they are "a fighting, fiddling, horse-trading lot—a curious, disappearing type," is far from the truth. No such condition ever existed in Missouri. There has always been less of that type than probably in any other state.

The parts of speech, which the author says identifies the man as a native Missourian, are heard less here than in many other states of the union. In fact, the Missourian cannot be identified by any special "trick of speech." However, this is a common error frequently accredited to Missouri.

The description of railroads entering St. Louis would apply to any other city in the United States. Railroads do not enter American cities along boulevards and through parks, but through the manufacturing districts, and the idea that the river front and levee in St. Louis should be like Riverside Drive in New York City is an absurdity. Wherever there is heavy traffic and business there is of course an absence of fountains and flowers. Mr. Simpich's conception of the very splendid Union Station in St. Louis is visionary and far from the fact. There is not a more commodious, better arranged, or more cleanly kept union station in the United States, and the people traveling through it are not only Missourians, but from all over the world, and their like can be found in any other union station. It is in no sense confined to Missouri.

Mr. Simpich says that Missouri's "climate, to the uninitiated, is one of the worst on earth, though kindly described by the scientist as continental." This shows at once that he knows nothing whatever about the climate of Missouri. When he left his native heath, he must have stayed away, because if he had come back, or even consulted the weather bureau, he would have known that there is no better climate in the United States than that found in Missouri. While there are some cold and some hot days here during the year, there are as many good, comfortable, delightful ones on an average as in any other state.

The author's effort to show that in the nineties there were no college graduates in Missouri is an unfair and unfaithful reflection on the character of the people. In those days the educational facilities of Missouri were indeed very good, as they practically always have been, and there were as

many well-educated people and college graduates in proportion to the population as could be found in any other state, and they travelled as much, and wherever they went were recognized as persons of fine character and liberal education.

The absence of an effort in the article to show the Missourian as a green, gawky, slovenly kind of easy-going person would have made it much more dignified, truthful and better.

Mr. Rollin J. Britton, of Kansas City, is favorably impressed with Mr. Simpich's article. Mr. Britton is a lawyer and a historian. Readers of the *Review* will recall his valuable articles on "The Grand River Country and the Mormon War." His old home is Gallatin, Missouri, where so many men, later prominent in public and private life, have been reared. Mr. Britton knows his Missouri and especially the northwest part.

When I first read Frederick Simpich's "Missouri, Mother of the West" as it appears in the April issue of The National Geographic Magazine I was deeply impressed with the fund of information it pours out about the state; but I felt the least bit resentful about its characterization of Missouri people, which is perhaps overdrawn, and made very prominent.

When I re-read the article, however, I concluded that it is very fine and destined to be very beneficial to the State. It is easy to find fault even with things well nigh perfect, and I conclude that Mr. Simpich is much more familiar with St. Louis than he is with Kansas City, else he would not have failed to note that one of the greatest industries of Kansas City has been the development and conduct of the Southern pine lumber business, and that the same Kansas City interests now have a hold on the fir and redwood forests of Washington, Oregon and California.

Despite the fact that Missouri is American, it is also true that a sizeable slice of Germany is to be found in the lower valley of the Missouri, which development has been wonderfully told by Mr. Bek through the Historical Review.

There are localities in Missouri where primitive conditions as they existed in older states are still in evidence. One of these spots is to be found in the northwest corner of Daviess county where a bit of old North Carolina still exists in the McDaniel neighborhood, which strange to say has been overlooked by all county historians.

Mr. Simpich has given the world a good story about Missouri. After reading it one should again read the speech of William P. Borland made in Congress, May 22, 1911, on Missouri, the Mother of Empires.

In southwest Missouri lives Judge O. H. Hoss, of Nevada. He is prominent as a lawyer and financier. President of the

Farm and Home Savings and Loan Association, one of the largest in America, his work makes necessary an accurate knowledge of conditions in Missouri and neighboring states. His public work in Nevada has contributed to many permanent assets,—efficient city government, fine schools, a progressive citizens' organization, a public library, and an advanced position on local matters. These comments of Judge Hoss merit consideration.

Your valued favor of April 28th to hand in reference to the article by Mr. Simpich which appeared in the April, 1923, issue of the "National Geographic Magazine." I am not at all surprised that you are wondering what the impression of Missourians may have been after reading this article. I had read the article, of course, before I received your letter and loaned the magazine to others to read. I do not know whether Mr. Simpich ever lived in Missouri or not, but I rather imagine that he didn't. He has probably taken an outing in the Ozarks sometime or other or talked to somebody who has taken such an outing.

The writer was born, and reared in the middle of the State of Missouri (six miles west of Sedalia in Pettis county, Missouri), and has lived in the state all his life, except for about two years spent in the Rocky Mountains after leaving the State University, and the tone and thought of this whole article is alien to that with which he has been accustomed to meet all his life in the State of Missouri.

The amazing blunder is to be found in the opening part of his article where he refers to Missouri and Missourians as "provincial." (He mistakes "conservatism" for "provincialism"—two very different things.) When you go to the larger cities of the United States, there you will find provincialism. Take a man who has been born and reared in Boston—the horizon comes down on the east just beyond that street which leads from Boston to Providence, Rhode Island; the horizon on the west is just a little bit away from Fenway Park, and anything beyond Brooklyn on the west is in the outlying province and is not to be considered.

Furthermore may I give a good example of crass provincialism? In 1907 I spent a month down in Old Mexico, most of the time in Mexico City and from there making trips to Coyoacan, Puebla, Guadalupe, in the State of Hidalgo, and other places. On the sleeper coming back, before our train arrived at San Antonio, several of us were sitting in the smoking car and a young man who was born and reared in New York City asked the conductor how long he would have to lay over in San Antonio before he would get a train out to Denver. The conductor informed him that he would have to lay over about eight hours. Thereupon the young man with some irritation asked the question: "What in the world will I do with those eight hours in San Antonio?" and the writer remarked:

"Well, you might go and see the Alamo for one thing." The young man replied: "What is the Alamo? I never heard of it." The writer fell back exhausted and overwhelmed and said to the conductor: "You answer him. I am knocked out." The conductor, with some little severity, fairly shouted at the young man: "Did't you ever go to school?"

I merely mention this incident to show the provincialism of those who are housed up in the brick and mortared walls of a great city.

In conclusion may I say that, as above stated, I was born and reared in the State of Missouri and the thought of its people is along conservative common-sense lines (while Kansas on the west of us has been referred to as the national experiment station), and the type of people which this article pictures as making up the average Missourian is a type that you do not meet with at all in a lifetime, unless you go to certain portions of the state where some of them live, and the same thing might be said of New York City. Would any writer who was writing up a composite photograph or view of the thought of the people of New York City take the fur merchants down on Division Street as representative of the type of thought or main characteristic of the people of New York City? Hardly, and yet some people have said—and not without an appearance of truth either—that "New York is owned by the Jews, is run by the Irish, and Americans are permitted to live there."

The writer has traveled in almost every state in the Union and met all kinds of people, but I have never yet been greeted with that kind of thought or expression which Mr. Simpich says that even the tea-taster from Hongkong expressed on meeting a man from Missouri.

But enough of this, as I do not wish to weary you. Frankly, the article, as first stated, seems to have been written by a man who wrote out of the over abundance of his lack of information.

Another native Missourian whose comments were requested is Mr. Virgil M. Harris, trust officer in The National Bank of Commerce in St. Louis. Mr. Harris comes of Boone county stock and can trace back his Missouri ancestry for over a century. His pride in Missouri is based on knowledge of and love for the State. Mr. Harris writes:

I have your letter of April 28th with reference to the article on Missouri by Mr. Simpich, which appeared in the April issue of the National Geographic Magazine.

I read the article with a great deal of interest. There was much in it which was excellent, both from a literary and an historical point of view. He showed a close acquaintance with Missouri life and scenes in his descriptions. However, I think some of his criticism and even ridicule might have been omitted, or lessened, to advantage. But this spirit is apt to manifest itself when an author wanders away from old scenes and

becomes famous. Yet, he has done that which others have not done; and a useful lesson may have been taught us even though, as a native of Missouri, he may have forgotten the old couplet,

"Be to her virtues very kind;
Be to her faults a little blind."

Burns gave excellent advice which has aided all ensuing generations when he spoke of seeing "oursel's as ithers see us."

Returning from Jefferson City in the winter of 1921 I met a traveling salesman from St. Louis, Missouri, Mr. Harry C. Epstein, who noticed a copy of *The Missouri Historical Review* I was reading. He became and is now a member of The State Historical Society. This spring he was the first to call my attention to Mr. Simpich's article. His comments are indicative of the impressions a traveler would have who for years had covered five of the central states of the Mississippi Valley.

I am sorry that the first letter that I wrote you in reference to the article of Mr. Simpich's seemed to cause you to feel that I had any unusual pride in Missouri due to Mr. Simpich's article. Really I had enjoyed reading the article because I had been in so many sections of Missouri and it was an article that featured sections of Missouri in a different way from the usual. I have seen so much of Missouri and know so many different types of people in Missouri, that it did not seem right that Mr. Simpich should especially call attention to the peculiar traits of character among the native sons of Missouri. But it so happens that those traits of character are not alone in Missouri, native sons of other states have similar traits. As an article to produce interest in a prospective resident in the State of Missouri, it might prove unattractive or it might provoke amusement against the State, but if anyone carefully looked at the photos I am sure that the illustrations in the article would sell prospective residents the idea that Missouri is a fine State and worth while. Mr. Simpich must have a pride in the State in a favorable manner. His outline of the City of St. Louis failed to acknowledge that \$87,000,000 will be expended in beautifying the city, he failed to anticipate the future development of the culture of the State.

As the East is considered a section of culture, it should be informed of the State of Missouri in other ways from Mr. Simpich's article. Art has a place in the life of the people of Missouri. Music is strong in the affection of the people. Literature has its hold on the lives of the people and as the State becomes more and more wealthy the people will have more time to devote to cultural pursuits.

The readers whose comments have been reproduced have presented candid opinions. All of them are qualified to pass judgment on their state. I believe all of them are highly educated, widely read and widely traveled, well-balanced in their pride of State, and successful in their work. Their views are perhaps typical of the representative citizens in Missouri.

The composite of the views presented might picture in outline my own opinion. The article is *not* one which a well informed Missourian, living in Missouri, would write. In some respects it is better, more interesting to citizens of other states; in other respects it is poorer, less accurate in spirit of the citizens of this State. Like the majority of feature articles, so popular today in magazines and newspapers, it is interesting and well illustrated. This feature of interest is obtained through good handling of language, rapid change of subject-items, and stressing the exceptional—whether good or bad, warranted or unwarranted. Illustrative of the exceptional would be the fox-hounds and goats, the unusual words of speech and superstitions. We all are tempted to yield in such matters whether we write or talk because we know the exceptional is *news*. In a recent trip to Georgia I remember most vividly an old woman and a little girl, each plowing behind a mule. A traveling salesman said that down there farms were not called 40, 80, or 160 acre farms but one-mule, two-mule, and four-mule farms. There may be some significance in what I saw and heard, but if an accurate picture of Georgia were painted I doubt if the artist would be warranted in featuring old women and little girls as the state's plow-workmen or in speaking of Georgia farmland as broken up into one-mule or two-mule farms. In fact the big plantation with its scores of negro workers or white tenants would be much more accurate. Still that little girl behind a one-mule plow and that one-mule farm *would* be more interesting.

If I were asked to set forth some of the more favorable assets of Missouri, I should name these:

1. The renaissance of spirit and work in education during the last ten years. The statistics on school enrollment, high schools, and colleges would be flattering.

2. The renaissance of spirit and work in promoting culture during the last ten years. The State Capitol, unsurpassed architecturally and in mural decorations; the proposed art and memorial centers in K. C.; the park and boulevard systems in our cities; the recent \$87,000,000 bond issue of St. Louis for civic improvements; the tremendous growth of our colleges and universities in buildings; the art and historical museums of St. Louis; the statutes of Missouri's great men erected here and there by the State; the attempt to have State parks; the tremendous growth of women's clubs; and the improvements noted everywhere to better and beautify everything from public buildings and homes to cemeteries and railroad approaches—all are examples of this striving for culture.

3. The great state-wide movement and work under way for better roads. I consider this an asset, material and educational.

4. The recent development of a state consciousness shown by state-wide movements, legislation, river improvement and bond issues. All this despite Missouri being a state of large cities and broad rural districts.

5. Remarkably diversified natural resources and each grand division of natural resources again remarkably diversified.

6. The development of manufacturing in Missouri and the rapid growth of cities.

7. A conservative and co-operative spirit of progress along all lines,—taxation, farming, constitution-making, schools, banking, labor, and capitol.

8. A homogeneous people of Nordic stock but diversified as regards former blood nationality.

9. General well-being of the population, mentally, materially, and physically.

10. Scenic beauty in all sections of the State and especially along river bluffs and in the Ozarks.

11. Historic spots everywhere and historic interest widespread compared with other states.

12. Central position of Missouri, politically, almost so geographically and racially. A state peculiarly American.

13. A colonizer state to the states lying west.

14. A state that has produced an exceptionally large number of eminent men.

Perhaps an article written for nationwide circulation could not be compiled along these lines. Even the readers of *The National Geographic Magazine* might not find it interesting, and the Golden Fleece of authorship is interest, later transformed into circulation. Interest is most easily secured through the exceptional, the new and the local. Mr. Simpich

has followed the rule and his article *is* interesting. But from these comments of representative Missourians, it is clear that many do not approve presenting the exceptional as typical of the whole, especially if it tends to lessen pride in state and people. Then, has Missouri the exceptional, the new, or the local that is not derogatory to pride in state and people? Here are a few suggestions hastily set down which may have *news* value in this field of the exceptional.

1. How many persons really know and appreciate the Ozark section of Missouri? In size it embraces 33,000 square miles or about one-half of Missouri. It is as large as Maine and half as large as all New England. In climate and health it is equalled by few sections in America. In scenery it cannot be surpassed. In cold-water springs, clear mountain streams, and caves marvelous in number, size, and stalagmitic adornments—the Ozarks is a wonderland. Truly it may be called potentially “The Playground of America.” Bayard Taylor, world traveler, on visiting Ha Ha Tonka in Camden county, one of the many scenic places in the Ozarks, said, “I have travelled all over the world, to find here in the heart of Missouri the most magnificent scenery human eye has ever beheld.” Is not such a section, even in America, something to be rightly called exceptional?

2. The richest lead district in America, perhaps in the world, lies entirely in Missouri. Two hundred years ago this district brought us many of our first settlers. From that time to this day the same district has been worked almost continuously. Indirectly it was this district which through John Law and his Mississippi Bubble brought about the inception of the modern system of government credit. In one town in this district, Old Mines, only fifty miles from St. Louis, I have been informed that even today, after nearly two centuries of existence, the French language is used more than the English.

3. Near Sarcoxie, known to many for its annual trainloads crop of strawberries, its nearby zinc fields, and its Irish-philosopher editor, Mr. Bernard Finn, are produced more peonies than on any similar area in America. The peony crop is a commercial one and the flowers and bulbs are shipped over the United States. I have been told that one of the most beautiful pictures to be found anywhere is the acres and acres of these peonies in full bloom as far as the eye can reach.

4. For fifty years the Joplin zinc field led the world in the production of zinc. The story of Joplin zinc, how for years men in search of lead threw the zinc “black-jack” away in mountain-like heaps, thinking it worthless, and how a chemist brought wealth to southwest Missouri—such a story may be exceptional.

5. Rockport, Missouri has a population of 1,100. It ~~is~~ the county seat of Atchison county and lies a few miles off the mainline railroad.

This town has made a record that is exceptional. It has a complete modern sewer and water system, several miles of paved streets, first class schools, two progressive country newspapers, fine bank buildings and plenty of deposits, a locally built and owned railroad connecting the town with the mainline and operating with no purpose of profit, and a new \$75-,000 memorial building paid for by local donations. It is awlays well represented at every statewide Missouri convention, altho Atchison county touches Nebraska and Iowa and lies very close to Kansas. It has sent scores of young men and women to colleges and university. It has no source of wealth except the soil. It is only a country town in size but a city in convenience, enterprise, and spirit.

6. Atchison county is small, containing only 528 square miles or about $\frac{3}{4}$ of 1% of the area of Missouri. Still this parcel of land, lying in the northwest corner of the State, actually produces 3% of all the corn raised in Missouri, and Missouri with her 146,000,000 bushels per year ranks from 4th to 6th in the U. S. in corn.

7. Why does not Hannibal, Missouri, also fall in this class of the exceptional? Few cities that I have seen can even rival the remarkable views afforded from Hannibal's river bluff park. And it has before it the majestic Father of Waters, dotted with beautifully wooded islands, and around it steep hills and caves. In the city itself is the boyhood home of Mark Twain, owned now and proudly kept by the city; a beautiful city hall; a fine public library building donated by two native daughters; a smaller park in the city's busiest part, adorned with trees, fountains, and statues of eminent men.

8. Kansas City, "The Heart of America" in more than figurative sense, stands as the great open Gateway to the Southwest. Excluding industry, wealth, population, and miracle growth, where in America can such a city be found which, despite youth and topographical difficulties, has built a more perfect system of parks and boulevards, a more advanced system of schools, a better union depot in more appropriate setting, and has proposed now to erect a more perfect memorial and art museum center? Kansas City is certainly exceptional and I have not mentioned her historic associations which connect her with a dozen states to the west.

9. Where lies another cross-state highway like the Old Trails Route from St. Louis and St. Charles to Kansas City? Part of it is the old Boone's Lick Trail, the western half is the old Santa Fe Trail. Books have been written on both. It might have been appropriately named the "College Way" because ten of the eleven Missouri counties it traverses have either colleges or universities. And the historic places near this way. St. Louis, St. Charles, Duden's country, Callaway's county, Columbia, Old Franklin—that child, first of smiling Fortune and then of scornful Fate—, Boonville where the "Battle of the Races" was fought and where great men have been born, Fayette—the political center of Missouri for decades and the home of governors and colleges—, Marshall, Lexington, where

"Battle of the Hemp Bales" made Price a leader and Mulligan a hero, and Independence, where men once outfitted to trade with Mexicans, save the Oregon country for the United States, or seek fortune in California. Every twenty miles on this route have enough legend, tradition, or history to make a good article.

10. From swamps, sunken land, and earthquake-formed lakes to a garden spot of tens of thousands of acres of the finest farm country in America is a brief but accurate description of the southeast Missouri cotton district. One of the first parts of Missouri to be settled, the first to be partly abandoned, the first to be reclaimed by man, and finally one of the few large agricultural districts in America that is growing fast in population, is this remarkable section which equals the valley of the Nile in richness and productivity of soil. Productive of corn, wheat, and alfalfa in crops from two to four fold above the average, and these without commercial fertilizer, it is now being devoted to cotton which equals in fineness and length of fibre the best in the world and in quantity many pounds per acre above the average. Lying beyond the march of the boll weevil, a crop is insured. Producing cotton worth \$21,000,000 last year, the acreage this year promises a value of perhaps \$50,000,000. And a century ago people left there by the hundreds because of earthquakes and accepted in lieu of their holdings free public land elsewhere.

11. If one were writing a story of Minnesota would it not be proper and interesting to mention the Mayo Brothers' institution at Rochester as well as wheat, rye, potatoes, and foreign stocks? In Missouri is found one of the great medical and hospital centers of America—St. Louis. In Missouri is found the original and the largest osteopathic center in the world—Kirkville.

12. If education is so important, are not people interested in its exceptional phrases? Then why omit mention of the fact that the oldest universities west of the Mississippi, the first successfully conducted kindergarten in America, the first widespread junior college movement in America, and one of the earliest manual training schools in America, are all Missouri possessions?

13. Is literature important? If so, are these names familiar and interesting to you—Mark Twain, Eugene Field, Mary Dillon, John R. Musick, Denton J. Snider, Caroline Abbott Stanley, Kate Chopin, Fannie Hurst, Sara Teasdale, Zoe Akins, J. Breckenridge Ellis, Augustus Thomas, Rupert Hughes, Louis Dodge, Harris Merton Lyon, Winston Churchill, and Homer Croy? These authors are Missourians and they are only a few of the many who deserve mention.

14. Certainly such leaders of men as Benton, Bates, Linn, Blair, Austin, Burnett, Bland, Cockrell, Vest, Clark, Green, Doniphan, Pershing, and Crowder are exceptional men. All are Missourians. And Missouri's representatives in art, music, philosophy, journalism, medicine, engineering, finance, agriculture, and mining have not been included.

15. If one simply must present the exceptional why not consider these facts—St. Joseph, rendezvous for tens of thousands who settled the West via the Oregon and Salt Lake trails, starting point of the Pony Express, wholesale center, city of wealth, and for centuries called by scores of Indian tribes the end of "The Road to Paradise;" Springfield, "Queen of the Ozarks," one of the most beautiful, delightful, healthful cities in America; the wind tossed brown loess soil of Missouri, found in quantity in only three or four places in the world and reported by experts as the most perfect soil for fruit and the most versatile soil for agriculture known to man; the German strip along the Missouri river, rivaling the Rhine in beauty, industry, products, wealth, customs, and race, but American in spirit for nearly a century; Gallatin, Missouri, a town of two thousand which seems to have specialized in producing statesmen, politicians, orators, and business leaders; Excelsior Springs, where nature has attempted to reproduce in one place most of the medicinal waters of the world; Iron Mountain, known fifty years ago as the greatest discovered mass of iron on earth and which is still being worked? And no mention has been made of the Missouri street car industry, plug tobacco, Eads Bridge, hardware, cob pipes, clam-shell buttons, beef and pork products, shoes, cement, tile, brick, and a score of other man-made products of worth or convenience and totaling high in monetary value.

16. But the most exceptional of all in Missouri is the people, and this not because they are superstitious or say "peart." They are homogeneous in spirit although compounded of French, English, Scotch, Irish, and German blood. They are contented and cooperative in their work although half are urban and half are rural. I do not recall that the Missouri militia ever killed a striker in the cities or a radical organizer in the country. They are positive and conservative. They have stood for sound finance and have rejected wild-cat currency and wild-cat banks. Missouri was first called "The Bullion State." Even in dire depression they have looked askance at cheap money and in nation-wide inflation they have suffered less through speculation. Although never realizing on their assets as much as was possible and although very conservative in their progressiveness, still they have never had such reactions as others due to over-optimism and impatience with the tardiness of human progress.

17. Missouri is one of the few states in this nation which produces these products and has high rank either in quantity or quality in most of them: corn, cotton, and wheat; bluegrass and hay; berries, fruits and melons; lead, zinc, barytes, cadmium, cobalt, nickel, and iron; coal and pottery clays; cement rock, building stone, marble, sand and gravel; hardwood timber and some pine; cattle, hogs, sheep, horses, and mules; poultry and dairy products.

Is not a state with such fundamental, exceptional, and diversified possessions and interests as these, worthy to be

placed beside the older commonwealths, with all their culture and traditions, by any writer who would present a true picture of her to the world?

THE PONY EXPRESS CELEBRATION

BY LOUISE PLATT HAUCK.

After sixty-three years the Pony Express will ride again! One of the most picturesque chapters of Missouri history will be re-written this summer when seven states will combine in a celebration commemorating this important event. A parade, or pageant of transportation, will pass over more than two thousand miles of territory and consume thirteen days in its progress. Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada and California will mark its passing with rodeos, agricultural and mining exhibitions, historical drama and other appropriate entertainments.

In St. Joseph, Missouri, the original starting point of the Express, a celebration which will exceed in splendour and immensity anything the city has ever given is planned. For six days the quaint old town which was known to the first rider will be depicted and the atmosphere of 1860 revived. On the first day the sixty riders for the new Pony Express will start on their journey to California, following as nearly as possible the original route; on successive days in the order of their handicaps will go a railroad train, tractors, automobiles and airships, all timed to arrive in San Francisco on Admission Day, September 9th.

While this gigantic parade streams across half the continent, St. Joseph will be busy entertaining her 50,000 visitors. Each night a pageant of the town's history, beginning with the arrival of young Joseph Robidoux and his black-eyed Frenchman; moving on through that important period when fifty thousand Oregon and California emigrants camped outside the little village one entire winter, "waiting for grass"; through the troublous years of the Civil War when brothers in the same family fought on different sides of the great conflict; on to the peace and prosperity of today. Nor will the start of the Pony Express be neglected. The sixty riders of the original Express will be represented by young men

garbed to the last detail as were they who made that historic journey. Many of the spectators of that event will be present to view the setting forth of the 1923 Express. William Frederick Cody Goodman, a nephew of "Buffalo Bill," who was one of the old riders, will participate in the race. The whole revival, to quote the plans of the national body which is known as the Pony Express Memorial Association, "will be the longest historical and industrial exhibition ever held in the world."

For the benefit of those who are a bit hazy in their recollection of the Pony Express, a brief account of its origin may not come amiss. In 1860, the firm of Russell, Majors and Waddell of Leavenworth found itself committed to the establishment of an overland mail route through the enthusiasm of its senior member, Mr. Henry Russell. Mr. Russell had been to Washington on government business and there he met Senator Gwin of California whose own burning interest in obtaining more direct mail facilities with the east for his state enlisted Mr. Russell's aid. Although his partners were doubtful of the financial success of the venture, they stood loyally by the promise given Senator Gwin, and set to work with such good will that only sixty days were required to make the preparations for the start of the new overland mail express. They obtained a charter under the name of the Central Overland California and Pike's Peak Express Company (no wonder that it was known from the beginning as the Pony Express!), and absorbed in their route two stage lines, Chorpensing's, operating west of Salt Lake City, and the Leavenworth Pike's Peak Express. Sixty young men were engaged as riders and four hundred and twenty wiry ponies established at the different stations. Later the number of both riders and horses was increased. Announcements of the new mail company were inserted in the leading Missouri papers, and the start was planned for April 3rd.

The Hannibal and St. Joseph train was due with the eastern mail early in the afternoon, but the long hours dragged away without its appearance and it was dark before the cannon at the express office proclaimed the arrival of the mail, the

rider leaped into his saddle and galloped to the ferry to begin his forty mile journey to the first Kansas station. And upon that delay and the consequent late start of the first rider hangs the tale of the confused identity of him who first set forth on the journey for the new Express. Tradition in St. Joseph has had it that young Johnny Fry was the first rider. A search of Missouri histories reveals almost as many names who are applicants for the honor as there are books. Carlyle, Wallace, McIntyre, Cliff, Fry—each has a supporter of his claim among the historians.

Recent research of the writer brought to light a copy of the *Weekly West*, a newspaper published in St. Joseph in 1860. An account of the event of April 3rd is given and "a Mr. Richardson, a sailor," named as the first rider. The announcement of this find evoked a storm of protest from those who believed they had seen the start of the Pony Express. Johnny Fry, seventeen, handsome, picturesque in his beaded Indian jacket and crimson sash, mounted on his jet black pony, had been too long enthroned in the memories of those who had seen him to be dislodged from his position of accredited first rider by any mere newspaper verdict. I was instructed by the Pony Express Celebration Committee, of which I am a member, to make a through investigation of the matter and report upon it, in order that the historical accuracy of the celebration be preserved on all points. Exhaustive search brought to light the long missing files of the *Missouri Free Democrat*, published in St. Joseph during that period, and the *Elwood Free Press* of that date. (Elwood was the first town on the Kansas side through which the rider must pass.) The State Historical Society has the files of the *Missouri Republican*. This with the *Weekly West* makes four papers of contemporary date. Not one mentions the name of Fry. One gives Richardson's name, one mentions a stranger, two are silent on the subject of the rider's identity. Three of them declare the start to have been made after dark, two of them giving the exact time, 7:15. Three of them speak of the horse which was used as "a bright bay mare."

On two points are all the advocates of Johnny Fry agreed: that he went in the afternoon and that he rode a coal black horse. A careful checking up of the timetable of the first four rides gives us the following information: (1) the first start was made at 7:15 P. M., a time of darkness in early April. (2) The second was made at 4:10 in the afternoon, two of the papers commenting humourously upon the train being on time. (3) The third went at 9:30 P. M. (4) The fourth and all subsequent riders at midnight, the reason for the change in time being that the recipients of eastern mail were thus enabled to telegraph east and receive answers before the western mail was sent out. Therefore if but one afternoon ride was made and *that on April 10th*; and if Johnny Fry rode in bright daylight and was mounted upon a black horse, it becomes evident that his ride was the second and not the first; and it was because he was the only rider the people actually saw, that he is remembered as the first.

Hardly had my report been made to the committee and accepted by them as conclusive in the matter before confirmation began to pour in from unsuspected sources. A Mrs. Lew Smith of Atchison sent in a letter dated April 4, 1860, and written by Mrs. Mahala Liddell of St. Joseph to her sister, Mrs. Sophia Smith, in which this statement occurs: "Henry went down last night to see the pony express start. He said a stranger by the name of Richardson rode the first station." Next came a page torn from a diary, dated April 3, and sent anonymously. It is yellow and brittle with age and the ink is brown and faded, but it contains a full account of the day's event, naming J. W. Richardson as the first rider and saying that it was rumoured that "neighbor Frey's boy" was to ride the next week.

This with other documents seemed to settle the fact that Richardson was the first rider, but little was known of his history until Robert I. Young, a resident of Buchanan County, wrote in to us, giving a full biography of Johnson William Richardson, or "Billy" as he was familiarly known, and saying that the spurs which Richardson wore on that first ride were in the writer's possession. He gave the information that the

riders were chosen by lot and that "Billy" drew number one. In my historical work I have never accepted reminiscence as authoritative, as memory at the best is treacherous, but the information contained in Mr. Young's letter squares so exactly with the documentary evidence we already possessed that it was of great interest, if nothing more.

In the 1923 celebration of the Pony Express Johnson William Richardson will be named officially as the first rider. It is to be hoped that recent historians will revise that portion of their work which relates to this episode. It might be well to state that the documents in proof of this assertion are in the possession of the committee in St. Joseph and those who are interested are at liberty to examine them.

The importance of the establishment of the Pony Express is better understood today than it was in 1860. Observers saw in it then merely a quicker means by which to communicate with their friends in faroff California. Today we recognize it as the forerunner of that marvelous line of transportation connecting east with west, one extreme of the continent with the other. The lonely rider who set forth on his first journey was breaking ground for the railroad, the telegraph, the automobile highway.

A gallant figure, that rider of long ago! Young, for the wise heads of the company, realized that only to daring, reckless youth did such an enterprise appeal! Brave, for there were Indian attacks to be feared, wild beasts to be guarded against! Hardy and enduring, to face the burning heat of the deserts, the cold of the desolate mountain passes; picturesque and romantic in their buckskin jackets, their spurred boots, their pistols thrust through a gaudy sash! For seventeen months these boys journeyed across half the continent, their record achievement being the delivery of Lincoln's inaugural address in seven days and seventeen hours. Then they vanished into the mists of the past and only the sound of their ponies' hoof beats comes echoing down to us through the years. Their brief career forms a theme more fitting for the romancer than the historian, so colorful, so dramatic is it.

A CENTURY OF MISSOURI MUSIC

By ERNST C. KROHN.

PART FIVE

SECTION XIX—MISSOURI'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE LITERATURE OF MUSIC

The State which gave American literature a Mark Twain and a Eugene Field gave to music literature a Henry Theophilus Finck and a Rupert Hughes. Both left Missouri in their youth and entered upon careers which were to place them among the most noted of living writers on music. A member of the staff of the *New York Evening Post* since 1881, Finck has consistently championed the cause of the great modern composers, Chopin, Schumann, Liszt, Wagner, Grieg, Tchaikowsky, Dvorak, and MacDowell. His earliest publication was the "Wagner Handbook for the Festival Concerts given in 1884 under the direction of Theodore Thomas" (Cambridge, 1884, 8 vo., 75 p.). The distinguishing feature of this Handbook was the series of enthusiastic commentaries on the Wagnerian works performed at these concerts. Finck's first publication in book form was "Chopin and Other Musical Essays" (New York, 1889, 12 mo., 273 p.), the "other essays" being "How Composers Work," "Schumann as Mirrored in his Letters," "Music and Morals," "Italian and German Vocal Styles," and "German Opera in New York." His enthusiasm for the cause of Wagner's music resulted in the publication of "Wagner and his Works" (New York, 1893, 2 vols., 8 vo., 990 p.), a work which has become one of the leading works in English on Wagner. Finck also wrote an Introductory Essay to the "Pictorial Wagner" (New York, 1894, 4to, 12 p., 15 pl.), a sumptuous publication reproducing in fifteen splendid photogravure plates Ferdinand Leeke's paintings of Wagnerian subjects. An exhaustive article on "Paderewski and his Art" which appeared in *The Looker-On*

of October, 1895, was reprinted in pamphlet form with the addition of several fine portraits of Paderewski (New York, 1895, 8vo., 48 p.). The sudden death in 1898 of the great orchestral conductor Anton Seidl resulted in a movement to erect some kind of literary monument to his memory. A "Seidl Memorial Volume" was planned with Finck as editor. The published book "Anton Seidl: A Memorial By His Friends" (New York, 1899, 8vo, 259 p.), contained an exhaustive biographical sketch by Finck as well as contributions from the great musicians of both continents. With the personal assistance of Grieg, Finck wrote a biography of that master which was issued in the "Living Masters of Music" series under the title "Edward Grieg" (London, 1906, 8vo, 130 p.). After Grieg's death Finck rewrote and enlarged this work which was then published bearing the title "Grieg and His Music" (New York, 1909, 8vo, 317 p.). Continuing his biographical work, Finck put forth an excellent book on "Massenet and his Operas" (New York, 1910, 12 mo, 245 p.) and a fine work on "Richard Strauss: The Man and his Works" (Boston, 1917, 8vo, 328 p.). A very successful book was "Songs and Song Writers" (New York, 1900, 12mo, 254 p.) a discussion of the composers of the world's finest songs. An eminently practical book was his "Success in Music and How it is Won" (New York, 1909, 8vo, 471 p.) containing a wealth of anecdote and sensible advice. An unique feature of this volume is the remarkable chapter on "Tempo Rubato" written by the master pianist Ignace Jan Paderewski. Finck's most recent publication is the volume entitled "Musical Progress" (Philadelphia, 1923, 12 mo, 422 p.). The wide range of subjects treated in this book is best evidenced by such chapter headings as "Wagner as a Teacher," "Save Beethoven from his Friends," "Musicians Need Plenty of Health," "Earnings and Business Methods of the Great Composers," "Should Music Critics be Abolished," "Futurism and the Noble Contempt of Melody." Finck has edited and written critical introductions to the following song collections: "Fifty Mastersongs," "Fifty Schubert Songs," "Fifty Grieg Songs," and One Hundred Songs by Ten Masters." A vocal score

edition of Wagner's "Parsifal," as well as the four Music Dramas constituting the "Nibelungen Ring," has been similarly edited by Finck. If we add that Finck has supplied his paper with musical criticism since 1881, and that he has been a constant contributor to the standard musical journals, we gain some insight into his industry. This is not all. His versatility is best attested by the titles of his books on non-musical subjects: "Romantic Love and Personal Beauty," 1887, "Primitive Love and Love Stories," 1899, "Food and Flavor,"¹ 1913, "Gardening with Brains," 1922, "The Pacific Coast Scenic Tour," 1890, "Spain and Morocco," 1891, and "Lotus-Time in Japan," 1898.

Rupert Hughes' greatest single contribution to the literature of music has been his book on American Composers. This work was based entirely on original research, Hughes confessing to having read through "at least a ton of American compositions." Treating of the work of every American composer of any consequence whatsoever, Hughes drew immediate attention to the abundance of original talent in our midst. The Missouri composers discussed included Maurice Arnold, Carl Busch, Mrs. Jessie L. Gaynor, Ernest R. Kroeger, Carl Valentine Lachmund, Alfred G. Robyn, Harriet P. Sawyer, William Schuyler, and George Clifford Vieh. Originally published in a series of articles in *Godey's Magazine*, *The Century Magazine*, and *The Criterion*, the work was first published in book form under the title "Contemporary American Composers" (Boston, 1900, 16mo, 456 p.). It was reprinted eight times, later editions bearing the title "Famous American Composers." An augmented edition with additional chapters by Arthur Elson came out in 1914, the title being simply "American Composers" (Boston, 12mo, 582 p.) Another work of Hughes' embodying much original material was his "Love Affairs of Great Musicians" (Boston, 1903, 12mo, 2 vols., 611 p.). More prosaic but no less useful was his encyclopedic compilation "The Musical Guide" (New York,

¹A new book on food and dieting will appear in the summer of 1923. It will bear the witty title "Girth Control."

1903, 8vo, 2 vols., 1185 p.) which has since been reissued in one volume bearing the title "The Music Lovers' Cyclopedia" (New York, 1913, 8vo, 948 p.). A musical novel "Zal" (1905), and a compilation of original "Songs by Thirty Americans" round out Rupert Hughes' musico-literary work. A constant contributor to the standard magazines, Hughes has become singularly successful as a writer of "movie" scenarios and as a novelist, his latest book being "Within these Walls," a powerful tale of Old New York.

Carl Valentine Lachmund has ready for publication what promises to be the most interesting book on Franz Liszt put forth since James Huneker's "Liszt." Abounding in charmingly intimate glimpses of the great pianist's home life this work will also afford an insight into his work as a teacher. For three years, from 1881 to 1884, Lachmund was a pupil of Liszt's, his fellow students being D'Albert, Rosenthal, Siloti, Friedheim, Sauer, and Reisenauer. During this entire period he kept a diary of his life at Weimar and particularly of his lessons with Liszt. Twenty verbatim lessons with the great master will make Lachmund's book uniquely valuable to all pianists. A mass of other valuable documentary material will lend additional authority to this most valuable contribution to Liszt lore.²

The writer of two successful musical novels, "Selma, the Soprano" and "Miserere," Mrs. Mabel Wagnalls-Jones has also published a most interesting book on "Stars of the Opera" (New York, 1898, 12mo, 368 p.). In addition to contributing to the standard musical journals, Mrs. Wagnalls-Jones was editor for musical terms of Funk & Wagnalls' "New Standard Dictionary." It is rumored that her latest novel "The Rose Bush of a Thousand Years" will form the basis of an Opera to be written by a well known American composer. The screen version of this book under the title "Revelation" formed one of Nazimova's greatest motion picture triumphs.

Prominently identified with the new school of poetry in America, Heinrich Hauer Bellamann has published a vol-

²See also *Shadowland*, June, 1923, pages 35-37.

ume of "Poems" and has been a frequent contributor to contemporary magazines of verse, being Associate Editor of *Voices* and *Tempo*. Bellamann has actively championed the cause of French music³ in this country and has written many articles on this and other subjects for the standard musical journals. His study of "Notable Piano Concertos, Neglected and Otherwise," appeared in *The Musical Quarterly*, October, 1921, and the same journal, issue of April, 1923, presented his "Notes on the New Aesthetic of Poetry and Music."

That genial philosopher, Denton J. Snider, has made music his debtor by the publication of his profoundly comprehensive exposition of the philosophy and psychology of music so ably presented in his book "Music and the Fine Arts" (St. Louis, n. d., 12 mo., 450 p.). Snider's study is distinguished by reason of its striking originality of thought and treatment. A bit removed from the profundity of Snider's thought, but pervaded by a gentle philosophy all its own, is Frances Marion Ralston's booklet "Reflections of a Musician" (Boston, 1920, 16mo., 73 p.).

Of great scientific value are the writings of Max Frederick Meyer, Professor of Psychology at the University of Missouri since 1900. His "Contributions to a Psychological Theory of Music" (1901, 80 p.) formed Number One of the first volume of *The University of Missouri Studies*. Among many valuable articles on psychological acoustics and the psychology of music appearing in German⁴ and American scientific journals

³See *Proceedings of the Music Teachers' National Association*, 1918, pages 17-24; also 1922, pages 206-211.

⁴Many of Prof. Meyer's German studies appeared in the *Zeitschrift fuer Psychologie und Physiologie der Sinnesorgane*, "Ueber Kombinationstöne" in volume 11, pages 177-229; "Ueber die Rauigkeit tiefer Töne," 13:75-80; "Zur Theorie der Differenzttöne," 16:1-34; "Ueber die Unterschiedsempfindlichkeit fuer Tonhöhen," 16:352-372; "Ueber die Intensität der Einzeltonen," 17:1-14; "Ueber Tonverschmelzung," 17:401-421 and 18: 274-293; "Ueber die Reinheit konsonanter Intervalle," 18:321-404; "Ueber Beurteilung zusammengesetzter Klänge," 20:13-33; "Zur Theorie der Geräuschempfindungen," 31:233-247; "Zur Theorie japanischer Musik," 33:289-306. "Die Tonpsychologie, ihre bisherige Entwicklung und ihre Bedeutung fuer die musikalische Paedagogik" appeared in the *Zeitschrift fuer paedagogische Psychologie*, volume 1, pages 74-85, 180-189, 245-254.

may be mentioned "Experimental Studies in the Psychology of Music,"⁵ "Elements of a Psychological Theory of Melody,"⁶ "Is the Memory of Absolute Pitch capable of Development by Training?"⁷ "Some Points of Difference Concerning the Theory of Music,"⁸ "Unscientific Methods in Musical Aesthetics,"⁹ and "The Harmonization of the Ethnic Scales."¹⁰ In 1907 "An Introduction to the Mechanics of the Inner Ear" (140 p.) was issued in the series of *University of Missouri Studies*. At present Professor Meyer is doing experimental work preparatory to the conducting of tests for the discovery of "native abilities essential for success in various branches of musicianship." He is also engaged in the construction of a reed organ with twenty-four equally tempered tones to the octave.

The study of Folk Song in America has yielded a rich harvest in recent years. Highly significant has been the increased attention paid to the musical side of the subject, for folk songs are really sung and not merely recited as some literary enthusiasts would have us believe. Professor H. M. Belden of the University of Missouri has instigated the collection of a mass of old English ballads which reveals in striking manner the persistency of balladry in Missouri. Contributions based on the material in his collection have appeared from time to time in *The Journal of American Folklore*.¹¹ Eight melodies from Professor Belden's collection were printed by Professor G. L. Kittredge in his monograph on "Ballads

⁵*American Journal of Psychology*, volume 14, pages 192-214.

⁶*Psychological Review*, volume 7, pages 241-273.

⁷*Psychological Review*, volume 6, pages 514-516.

⁸*Psychological Review*, volume 10, pages 534-550.

⁹*Journal of Philosophy, Psychology, and Scientific Methods*, volume 1, pages 707-715.

¹⁰*Proceedings of the Music Teachers' National Association*, 1911, pages 156-168.

¹¹"Old Country Ballads in Missouri" in volume 19, pages 231 and 281; "Three Old Ballads from Missouri," 23:429-; "Five Old Country Ballads," 25:171-; "Balladry in America," 25:1-; "The Relation of Balladry to Folklore," 24:1-. See also "A Partial List of Ballads and other Popular Poetry known in Missouri," 2nd edition, 1910 (Missouri Folk-Lore Society); "Folk Song in Missouri" in *Archiv fuer das Studium der neueren Sprachen und Literatur*, volume 119, page 430-.

and Songs."¹² Twenty-nine tunes were published in Mrs. L. D. Ames' study of "The Missouri Play-Party."¹³ Devoting their attention to another phase of American folk music, Mrs. Stella May Hill and Mrs. Jessie L. Gaynor had in preparation a "Collection of Negro Folk Songs" which remained unfinished in consequence of Mrs. Gaynor's death.

A musical scientist, or to use the modern term, a musicologist of great promise is Julius Gold. An enthusiastic disciple of the master harmonist Bernhard Ziehn, Gold has written a number of articles on Ziehn's harmonic theories.¹⁴ He has also contributed a "Note on Early Elizabethan Stage Music" to *The Musical Antiquary*.¹⁵ In 1920 he commenced publication of an unique musical journal *Tradition*,¹⁶ of which unfortunately only two issues appeared. But Gold's *magnum opus* still lies in the future. For ten years he has been collecting material for a "Music Dictionary based on sound, scientific principles, a work that will indicate the approved spelling, division, pronunciation, meaning, and derivation of the terms used in music, including historical and technical observations, a work specially designed to favor the scientific investigator in the field of musical inquiry, and to afford the general reader and writer a complete and trustworthy guide." Gold's dictionary when published will be an invaluable addition to music literature. A dictionary of another kind was patiently carried through sixteen years of tedious labor to ultimate publication by John Towers.¹⁷ His

¹²In *Journal of American Folk-Lore*, volume 30, pages 283-369. The tunes appear on pages 287, 290, 314, 320, 327, 339, 345, and 362.

¹³*The Journal of American Folk-Lore*, volume 24, pages 295-318.

¹⁴"Bernhard Ziehn's Contributions to the Science of Music" in *The Musical Courier*, July 1, 1914.

¹⁵In volume 2, page 182.

¹⁶January and February, 1920. Published at San Francisco, California.

¹⁷Although the first fifty-four years of Towers' life were spent in England, he is included here because his life-work, the "Dictionary," was completed during the period of his St. Louis activity. His published books include "Chorister Life" (Brighton), "Catechism of Music" (Manchester), and "Woman in Music" (New York). He had in manuscript a "Life of Beethoven," a "Sketch of the Musical Bibliography of Great Britain," and "Some 91,000 Birthday Dates of Living and Dead Musicians." He composed two piano pieces, a song, six hymn tunes, and a vocal trio "The Earth."

"Dictionary—Catalogue of Operas and Operettas which have been performed on the Public Stage" (Morgantown, 1910, 8 vo., 1046 p.), in spite of its defects, will ever be a useful handbook and will remain a monument to the man who single-handed attempted to conquer the limitless field of operatic production. An "Encyclopedia of Musical Education" seems to have been compiled by Robert Goldbeck and published in three volumes, presumably at London, in 1903.

Historical studies are not as numerous as might be expected. Henry E. Schultze wrote the article on "Music in Kansas City," published in the "Encyclopedia of the History of Missouri." Appearing in the same work as well as in the "Encyclopedia of the History of St. Louis" is August Waldauer's sketch of "Music in St. Louis." The chapter on "Music and Musicians" in Scharf's "History of St. Louis" was based on the reminiscences of William Robyn. Richard Spamer's paper on "The History of Music in St. Louis" was printed in the "Proceedings of the Music Teachers' National Association for 1918." Many more similar essays might be mentioned to which however the term "historical studies" could only be applied by extreme courtesy.

A textbook on "Harmony" may not be literature but it is as necessary to the writing of good music as a "Grammar" is to the writing of correct English. Robert Goldbeck prepared an excellent treatise on Harmony, or as the title has it "The Art and Science of Music in Three Parts, followed by The Musical Science Primer in Fifty-three lessons" (St. Louis, 1881, 12mo., 242 and 63 pp.). Ernst I. Erbe is about to publish a modern "Manual of Harmony and Counterpoint." Robert W. Major and Arthur J. Davis have in manuscript comprehensive courses in "Harmony," and a "Course in Keyboard Harmony" has been prepared by Frances Marion Ralston. "Keyboard Harmony and Transposition" is the title of a successful series of texts by Mrs. Anna Heuermann Hamilton, who has also put forth an elementary text "Music Foundation," and an interesting course in "Composition for Beginners." Preliminary to any theoretical course for chil-

dren is Mrs. Gaynor's text "The Elements of Musical Expression."

A very detailed "Textbook on the Leschetizky Method" has been prepared by Mrs. Grace Hamilton Morrey. This unpublished treatise on piano playing is the result of several years' study with the great Viennese master. "Phrasing for the Piano" forms the theme of a manuscript volume by Robert W. Major. A very valuable "Study of the Hand" has been published by Edward A. Schubert, and supplementary material is contained in his "Physical Culture Course of Study for the Fingers, Hands, and Arms."¹⁸ Thoroughly in accord with modern ideas of tone production, William L. Calhoun has written a number of extremely interesting papers on piano playing. Of particular interest are "Some Modern Theories of Tone Production in Piano Playing,"¹⁹ "Comparative Piano Methods,"²⁰ "The Visual Element in Piano Playing,"²¹ "The Rationale of Bach Study,"²² and "A Reasonable Arrangement of a Course of Piano Study."²³ From a number of thoughtful studies on piano playing by Ernest R. Kroeger, we may cite as representatives the essays on "Methods versus Method"²⁴ and "The Passing of the Virtuoso."²⁵ Interesting articles on the art of the pianist have been written by Alice Pettingill, Ottmar Moll, and Frederic Lillebridge, among contemporary teachers. A sound discussion of the problems of the piano teacher is presented in Mrs. Emma Wilkins Gutman's book "Talks with Piano Teachers" (Chicago, 1897, 88 p.).

¹⁸See also his paper "The Piano Hand" in *Proceedings of the Music Teachers' National Association*, 1918, pages 157-167.

¹⁹In *Report of the Missouri Music Teachers' Association*, 1916, pages 29-35; also, rewritten, in *Proceedings of the Music Teachers' National Association*, 1918, pages 136-142.

²⁰In *Music*, volume 18, pages 539-550.

²¹In *Report of the Missouri Music Teachers' Association*, 1915, pages 37-40.

²²In *Report of the Missouri Music Teachers' Association*, 1914, pages 18-21.

²³In *Report of the Missouri Music Teachers' Association*, 1921, pages 10-16. All of Calhoun's essays have been privately printed in pamphlet form.

²⁴In *Proceedings of the Music Teachers' National Association*, 1909, pages 173-178.

²⁵In *Proceedings of the Music Teachers' National Association*, 1920, pages 152-157.

Significant articles on the violin have been written by Mrs. Elma Medora Eaton Karr, Elmore Condon, Ellis Levy, Victor Lichtenstein, and Ruthyn Turney. Important phases of Vocal Study have been treated by Horace P. Dibble, Claude L. Fichthorn, William John Hall, Alexander Henneman, Homer Moore, and Edgar Sands Place. The organ has formed the subject of papers by George Enzinger, William J. Hall, Lloyd Morey, and James T. Quarles. Questions of policy in Public School Music have been discussed by M. Teresa Finn, Mrs. Mary Houts Flagg, Eugene Hahnel, and E. L. Coburn. Among musicians who have contributed articles to the standard music journals may be mentioned Carl Busch, Mrs. Margaret Fowler Forbes, Robert Goldbeck, Mrs. Anna Heuermann Hamilton, Hans Harthan, Frank Lester, Waldemar Malmene, Homer Moore, Mrs. Mary M. Schmitz, Theodore Spiering, Mrs. Nellie Strong Stevenson, Paul Tietjens, Mrs. Caroline Holme Walker, Hugo Wolz, and Mrs. Bertha Zolinger.²⁰

One of the pioneers in this country of the Braille Point System of writing and reading for the blind, Henry Robyn also published a "Thorough Description of the Braille System for the Reading and Writing of Music" (St. Louis, 1867, 12mo., 48 p.). Robyn was Teacher of Music at the Missouri Institution for the Education of the Blind and it was during his tenure of office at this school that he introduced the Braille System. He invented a press and the Five-Type System which rendered it possible for the blind to set type and print text and music in the Braille point. Robyn is also credited with the compilation of a "Music Dictionary," a book on the "Rudiments of Music," and a textbook on "Thorough Bass."

Well nigh overlooked in this ponderous review was a slender volume of "Stories of the Great Music Masters for Children" (Kansas City, 1917, 16mo., 120 p.) by Mrs. Mary Houtts Flagg. Also very popular with the young student is

²⁰Contributors to Missouri music journals are listed in Section XX, "Musical Journalism in Missouri."

Florence Hammon's booklet "Musical Biography in Picture and Rhyme" (St. Louis, 1913.)

Literary effort of another kind is represented in the collection of musical tales by Count N. A. de Vervins published under the title "Musical Mosaic" (St. Louis, 1882, 16mo., 223 p.). A second volume of musical novelettes by the same author "The Abbey of Fontenelles and Other Stories" was issued at Geneva, Wisconsin, in 1883. The fact that most of these stories appeared in *Kunkel's Musical Review* before and after book publication renders it highly probable that "Count de Vervins" was the *nom de plume* of some local writer. More modern in treatment are the musical novels "The Dominant Seventh; a Musical Story" (1890) by K. E. Clark, and "The Little Fiddler of the Ozarks" (1913) by J. Breckenridge Ellis. The latter volume contains the music as well as the words of "The Ozark Song," an original composition by the author. Although the writer of some twenty novels, Ellis has found time to compose a number of charming songs.

Missouri has produced at least one librettist of distinction in the person of Henry M. Blossom (Jr.), the author of the plays "Checkers," "Miss Philura," and "Baron Trenck." Blossom wrote the text of Victor Herbert's Comic Operas "Mlle. Modiste," "Red Mill," "Eileen," "The Princess Pat," "The Only Girl," and "The Velvet Lady." He also wrote the book for "The Man from Cook's," and for Jerome's "A Trip to Washington," Leslie Stuart's "The Slim Princess," Robyn's "All for the Ladies" and "The Yankee Consul." The libretto to Robyn's first operatic attempt "Manette," was written by Mrs. Hannah D. Pittmann, whose later literary productions achieved success.

August Waldauer did not function as a librettist but he did produce a number of popular dramas, most of them translations from the German. The diminutive Maggie Mitchell starred in "Fanchon, the Cricket,"²⁷ "Little Bare-foot," and "The Pearl of Savoy." "Griselda" was an earlier

²⁷See also Roden *Later American Plays*, Dunlap Society, 1900, page 112.

work first performed in 1855. Among musicians who have bravely ridden the noble steed Pegasus we may mention Mrs. Mary Houts Flagg whose poetic gift is evidenced in her slight booklet of verse entitled "Wisht I was a Soldier, and other Verses" (Kansas City, 1918). Mrs. Constance Faunt Le Roy Runcie wrote the lyrics to most of her songs and also published a volume of fine "Dramatic and Lyric Poems" (New York, 1887). Mrs. Runcie's literary talent is further displayed in her autobiographical "Divinely Led; or, Robert Owen's Grand-daughter" (New York, 1880 and 1895), and in "A Burning Question" (St. Joseph, 1891).

Picking up the odds and ends of this rambling study we note the "Reminiscences of Chess Birch, the Musical Evangelist" (Hannibal, 1891), which seem to possess some historical interest. Richard S. Poppen offers us the rare spectacle of a musician in the role of political historian. His enthusiasm for Jeffersonian principles led him to compile and publish his handbook on "Thomas Jefferson" (St. Louis, 1898, 12mo, 165 p.), which in addition to a short biography and sketch of the political parties also contained an interesting collection of selections from Jefferson's letters and addresses.

SECTION XX—MUSICAL JOURNALISM IN MISSOURI.

Although Missouri has produced journals of national distinction in other fields, William T. Harris' *Journal of Speculative Philosophy* and William Marion Reedy's *Mirror* may be instanced, it cannot be claimed that this has ever occurred in the field of music. Several ambitious projects have been launched only to come to grief on the Scylla and Charybdis of local apathy and financial mismanagement. What has been attempted deserves recording however, if only on the score of its historical interest.

The earliest periodical musical publication in Missouri seems to have been issued at St. Louis by William and Henry Robyn. Their publication bore the high sounding title *Polyhymnia: A Musical Anthology for the Piano*, published in monthly numbers, of which the first came out in January,

1851. Only three issues seem to be extant,²⁸ those of January, February, and March, 1851, each number consisting of twelve pages of music with a lithographed title page. The surviving numbers contain one song and eight piano pieces by Henry Robyn, two songs and six piano pieces by William Robyn, a piano piece by J. Schnell, and three anonymous compositions.

The St. Louis music publishers, Compton and Doan, seem to have made the next attempt at establishing a musical magazine. The Carnegie Library at Pittsburgh has a copy of Number Seven of the first volume of *Compton's St. Louis Musical Journal*, the date of issue being March 7, 1868. As this was a monthly magazine the first issue probably appeared in September, 1867. Until more issues of this paper turn up its fate can only be conjectured. According to Doctor Alexander De Menil, it was a three column, sixteen page paper, each issue containing several pages of sheet music. The copy in the Carnegie Library has eight pages of text but no music.

In 1872, the music publishing house of Bollman and Schatzman at St. Louis proposed publication of a new journal. *The Impresario: A Monthly Magazine, Devoted to Music, Literature and Art*, and edited by John W. Butler, first appeared March, 1872. The only file of this paper, so far located,²⁹ contains all the monthly numbers minus a few torn pages from March, 1872, Volume I, Number 1, to June, 1873, Volume II, Number 4. The first four numbers contained twelve pages of text, the following issues only eight pages with two supplementary pieces of sheet music. This was a very interesting magazine and contained a pleasing variety of reading matter. The first issue presented an excellent paper by Henry Robyn, Teacher of Music at the St. Louis Normal and High Schools, on "Music as an Educational and Refining Medium." Numerous poems, sketches of the great musicians, excellent editorials, and timely articles on music, literature, and art, made this a decidedly worth while journal.

²⁸In the Library of the Missouri Historical Society at St. Louis.

²⁹In the collection of Mr. George Enzinger.

Two notable pianists, Jacob and Charles Kunkel, were destined to found the longest lived Missouri musical magazine. Coming to St. Louis in 1868, they started a music store and began publishing sheet music the very next year. In September, 1878, they issued the first number of *Kunkel's Musical Review*, which was published monthly without break from September, 1878, to January, 1902, and perhaps later. H. Gordon Temple functioned as first editor, his successor being Irenaeus D. Foulon, A. M., LL. B., lawyer and musical amateur. Thomas Hyland seems to have edited the issues beginning with January, 1889, although his name does not appear as editor until the January, 1898, issue. Early issues of the magazine were octavo size, but beginning with Volume Five the numbers were full sheet music size, with twenty pages of reading matter and twenty-four pages of music. During Foulon's editorship the *Review* was a very interesting publication. Occasional articles appeared by such writers as Edward M. Bowman, Adolph E. Kroeger, Robert Goldbeck, Jacob Kunkel, Charles Shattinger, and Ernest R. Kroeger, the editor contributing short poems and writing excellent editorials. After Foulon's retirement the *Review* became more a vehicle for the exploitation of the Kunkel musical publications, the reading matter, chiefly short notes, being reduced to ten pages and the music increased to forty-eight pages. However, an improvement set in with Thomas M. Hyland's actual editorship, the zenith of musico-journalistic achievement being reached in the December, 1899, issue. This number contained timely articles by Homer Moore, Louis Conrath, Charles Galloway, Alexander Henneman, and William D. Armstrong.³⁰

In 1873 the eminent composer and pianist, Robert Goldbeck, came to St. Louis. For a short period he was associated with August Waldauer in the management of the Beethoven Conservatory of Music, but eventually opened a

³⁰The Library of Congress has Volumes II-VII, the Carnegie Library at Pittsburgh, Volumes I and II, the St. Louis Public Library has Volume III, the author has Volume V-XXII complete. Repeated enquiries at the former publication office to ascertain the exact date of discontinuance of this journal met with no success.

school of his own, the St. Louis College of Music. In order to further his pedagogical aims he planned the publication of a periodical which was to be devoted to a thorough exposition of his teaching methods. The first year's run of this monthly journal was called *Goldbeck's Musical Instructor*,³¹ the numbers of which were "devoted to the diffusion of scientific, artistic, technical, and general practical knowledge of the Art of Music." In reality the magazine was a carefully graduated course of instruction in Piano, Voice, and Harmony, published in monthly installments. In addition, each of the last seven numbers contained an original sacred choral composition by Goldbeck. The first number appeared April 15, 1882, the twelfth, March 15, 1883. Beginning with the second volume, April, 1883, the name was changed to *Goldbeck's Musical Art*,³² the format changing to sheet music size, the previous numbers having been octavo. The issues of the second and third volumes contained many original compositions, vocal, piano, and choral, by Goldbeck. The last number of this unique periodical seems to have been the triple number for January-March, 1885, completing three years. Supplementary to the *Musical Art* was *Goldbeck's Art Critic: or, Musical and General Observer*.³³ This eight page bi-weekly paper ran from October 1, 1884, to February 15, 1885, ten numbers being issued. It contained a great variety of interesting musical data.

In October, 1881, H. A. Rothermel of St. Louis began publishing a monthly known as *Art and Music*. This was more an art journal than a musical one and was removed to Chicago in 1882. Adam Shattinger, the St. Louis music publisher, is credited with the publication of a monthly paper known as *Shattinger's Musical Review*, the first number appearing May, 1882. No issues of this paper seem to have survived the ravages of time. Only three numbers seem to be extant of *The Clef*,³⁴ a monthly published at St. Louis,

³¹In the Library of Congress.

³²In the collection of Miss Adelaide Kalkmann.

³³In the Library of the author.

³⁴In the St. Louis Mercantile Library.

August, September, and October, 1885. This sixteen page paper "devoted to the musical interests of St. Louis" particularly featured the St. Louis Music Hall Opening Festival, October 28 to 31, 1885.

Tipton, Missouri, was the seat of publication of *Preacher and Chorister*, a monthly issued "in the interest of Pulpit and Song Service." Only the May 1, 1889, issue (Volume III, Number 4) is preserved at the Library of Congress. *The Baton: A Monthly Journal*,³⁶ devoted to Western Music Matters, made its initial appearance at Kansas City, April 1895. This interesting paper seems to have expired in its fourth volume, the last number, apparently, being that of November, 1897.

The year 1895 witnessed the birth, at St. Louis, of *The Herald of Music*.³⁶ Published by C. F. Kelly, with Henry Spang as editor, this very newsy paper was short-lived, only three numbers appearing, those of July, August, and September, 1897. Spang did not edit the last number, but joining forces with Walter Luhn, started *The Musical News*,³⁷ the first number coming out September, 1897. This very up-to-date magazine was published regularly for a little over a year, the last number apparently being that of November, 1898 (Volume II, Number 3). Spang edited only two numbers, his place being taken by Waldemar Malmene, musical scholar and litterateur. Later additions to the editorial staff were Alexander Henneman, George Buddeus, and Ernst Krohn (Sr.). Among the contributors may be mentioned Mrs. Kate J. Brainard, Madame Wilhelmine Runge Jancke, and Ernest R. Kroeger. *The Musical News* was really a first-class musical journal, but the way of the musical magazine is hard indeed and to but few is vouchsafed a long lease on life.

The North American Saengerbund, an organization of over one hundred German Male Choral Societies with a membership of approximately three thousand, had been in need of an official journal for some time. In 1901, the German

³⁶In the Kansas City Public Library.

³⁷The Library of Congress has Numbers 2 and 3, author has 1 and 3.

³⁸In the Library of Congress.

Musical and Literary Publishing Company of St. Louis undertook the publication of such a paper. The first number of this monthly magazine *Das Deutsche Lied*²⁸ ("The German Song") was issued December, 1901. It was published regularly thereafter until the Great War cut its career short in 1914. The original proprietors were Adam Linck and Charles Leibnitz. Hans Hackel was editor until June, 1909, when Wilhelm Lange became literary director. Adam Linck's death in 1913 made necessary a reorganization of the holding company, which resulted in Hans Hackel's resumption of the editorship. Among the contributors to this very valuable German language journal may be mentioned Adolf Falbisauer, "Edna Fern," H. H. Fick, Hans Hackel, Pedro Ilgen, Edgar Istel, Ernst D. Kargau, Ernst Krohn (Sr.), Wilhelm Lange, Jacob Lenzen, and J. A. Valentine Schmidt. *Das Deutsche Lied* is a mine of historical data pertaining to a much neglected phase of America's musical evolution, that is, the intensive cultivation of the treasures of German Folk Song by male choral organizations throughout the United States.

Springfield, Missouri, was the birthplace of a rather short-lived paper known as *The Musical Student*. The Library of Congress has only the July, 1905, December, 1905, and March, 1906 (Volume I, Numbers 5, 6, 7) issues of this presumably quarterly magazine. In 1913, the Kansas City Musical Club began the publication of *The Musical Bulletin*.²⁹ At first merely a record of the club activities, in its fourth year it blossomed out into a full-fledged magazine. Its editors have been Eleanor Beardsley (1913-14), Elma Medora Eaton (1914-16), Mrs. W. J. Ouseley (1916-17), Pearl J. Weidman (1917-18), Mrs. Halbert White (1918-19), Mrs. Harold Hays (1920), and Mrs. James A. Ryan (1921). Among the contributors to this live-wire periodical we may mention Carl Busch, Charles Wakefield Cadman, Mrs. Jessie L. Gaylor, Ernest R. Kroeger, Thurlow Lieurance, Peter C. Lutkin, William Shakespeare, and Carl Venth.

²⁸Incomplete file in the library of the author.

²⁹In the Kansas City Public Library.

To Laura Valworth Lull of Kansas City belongs the credit of having conceived and actually published for two years the finest musical journal ever put forth in Missouri. The first volume of *The Clef*,⁴⁰ comprising the issues November, 1913, to October, 1914, is a splendidly edited and beautifully printed journal. Two-color printing was dispensed with in volume two, and beginning with the third volume the size was reduced from folio to octavo. In this format the magazine has continued to appear, although somewhat irregularly, up to date, the September, 1922, issue being Number Fourteen of Volume Seven. Recently the title of this periodical has been changed to *Point of View*, indicating its transition from an exclusively musical view point to a more general point of view embracing music, art, drama, and travel. *The Clef* covered music in the West in a most thorough manner. With State Editors for Colorado, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Texas, and a competent staff of Eastern and foreign correspondents, the news service was more than satisfactory. The contributors to this excellent journal included Lucius Ades, Charles Claflin Allen, Edgar P. Allen, Catherine Bamman, Mrs. Anna Craig Bates, Ernest L. Briggs, Robert H. Brown, Charles H. Cease, Walter Damrosch, Dr. Frederick A. Delano, George Enzinger, Arthur Farwell, Dr. Edward B. Fleck, Mrs. Ora Lightner Frost, C. Francois Giard, Percy Grainger, Glenn Dillard Gunn, Mrs. Addie Yeargain Hall, William John Hall, Mrs. Anna Heuermann Hamilton, Mrs. Nora Babbitt Harsh, Frederic Lillebridge, Dr. T. S. Lovette, Peter C. Lutkin, G. N. Malm, David Mannes, John Jacobs Merrill, Homer Moore, Wort S. Morse, Edward Patton, A. Owen Penney, Edward Baxter Perry, Arthur Shattuck, Carroll Sherman, Madame Schumann-Heink, Sigmund Spaeth, Helen Ware, and Anna E. Ziegler.

Recent musical periodicals include the *Orchestra News*⁴¹ issued monthly by the St. Louis Symphony Society from

⁴⁰The Kansas City Public Library has the first three volumes, author has incomplete file.

⁴¹In the library of the author.

October, 1915, to March, 1916. In addition to current symphony news, this excellently printed little magazine contained timely articles by Charles A. Cale, Percival Chubb, E. L. Coburn, A. W. Douglas, Ernest R. Kroeger, Victor Lichtenstein, Oliver F. Richards, and Bruno Strassberger. *The Musical Era*⁴³ served as a record of the work of the St. Louis Morning Choral Club. Only six numbers seem to have been issued running from November, 1919, to April, 1920. *The Concert Bulletin*⁴⁴, of which six issues have appeared each season from 1919 to 1923, is in reality an attractively printed monthly reminder of the concert attractions appearing in St. Louis under the management of Elizabeth Cueny.

The sumptuously printed *Bulletin of the St. Louis Art League*,⁴⁵ while not specifically devoted to music, contains enough musical matter to warrant its inclusion among our music journals. The first *Bulletin* appeared early in 1914, subsequent numbers coming out quite irregularly, the last issue apparently, being that of June, 1919 (Volume VI, Number 1). Scattered through the dozen *Bulletins* actually issued are a number of exceedingly valuable essays on music in St. Louis, the contributing writers being Charles Claflin Allen, George Blackman, Arthur E. Bostwick, Paul Brown, E. L. Coburn, Victor Ehling, Arthur J. Gaines, Charles Galloway, Dr. M. A. Goldstein, Guy Golterman, John H. Gundlach, Otto H. Kahn, Ernest R. Kroeger, Albert Lamb, Victor Lichtenstein, George D. Markham, Homer Moore, John Beverly Robinson, Richard Spamer, and Max Zach.

On the score that it is periodically issued, that is once a year, we will include in this record of musical journalism the *Official Report of the Missouri Music Teachers' Association*. A complete set of Reports of the annual meetings held since 1896 is something which simply does not exist. From the incomplete lot at hand⁴⁶ it is possible to establish the existence of a number of papers by local musicians, some of which are

⁴³In the St. Louis Public Library.

⁴⁴In the library of the author.

⁴⁵In the St. Louis Public Library.

⁴⁶Author has Reports for 1909, 1912 to 1918, and 1921.

of great merit. There are papers on Piano by W. L. Calhoun, Mrs. J. E. Dowell, Mrs. Anna Heuermann Hamilton, Geneve Lichtenwalter, Edna Lieber, Mrs. D. C. Van Stavern, and Nannie Louise Wright; on Voice, by Gottlieb Federlein, William John Hall, and Homer Moore; on Theory, by Sarah Ellen Barnes, Mrs. Lydia Henninger, and Frederic Lillebridge; on Organ, by George Enzinger and Lawrence W. Robbins; on Violin, by Wort S. Morse; on Teaching, by Mrs. Jessie L. Gaynor, Louise Parker, H. E. Schultze, and Nathan Sacks; on Public School Music, by E. L. Coburn, Eugenia Dussuchal, and M. Teresa Finn; and on a variety of professional topics by William D. Armstrong, Marie Guengerich, Ellis Levy, Mrs. Cora Lyman, Mrs. Narnie Settle, and Mrs. W. D. Steele.

This record of journalistic activity would be incomplete without some reference to the work of the musical critics on the daily press. As a rule a music critic seems to be a newspaper reporter who also happens to be an amateur musician. It must be admitted that some critics have been known to be innocent of even such extensive knowledge of the subject. Be that as it may, musical performances must be reported and wherever a professional musician cannot be induced to write copy, the professional journalist must do the job as best he can. Missouri music critics are more than on a par with their fellow-craftsmen elsewhere. Owing to the paucity of reliable data, it will not be possible to do more than enumerate the writers who have supplied the daily press with criticism. Restricting ourselves to cities of over fifteen thousand inhabitants we note Jean Graham (*News Herald*) and Alice D. Warden (*Globe*) at Joplin, Margaret Donnelly (*Democrat*) at Sedalia, Birdie Atwood at Springfield, J. B. Jeffries (*Courier-Post*) at Hannibal, and Ada Lyon (*News-Press*) and Emily Stauber (*Gazette*) at St. Joseph. The *Kansas City Star* has had Howard Huselton, D. Austin Latchaw, and Karl Walter on its staff, the present critics being Mrs. Minna K. Powell and John A. Selby (Jr.). George E. Simpson, the composer, was for several years critic for the *Kansas City Journal*, his successor being Mrs. Angeline C. Peek who

served for sixteen years. Francis Davis is critic for the present *Kansas City Journal-Post*.

We know not which St. Louis daily was the pioneer in placing an official music critic on its staff. *The St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, in 1884, made Samuel F. Cary its first regular musical critic. Subsequently this position was most ably filled by Richard Spamer, who confesses to having written "8,125 columns of newspaper criticism beginning in March, 1889, and not missing a day since." *The St. Louis Republic*, now no more, had many able critics, among them Frederick H. Sterbenz, Homer Moore, and Louis Dodge, the novelist. Richard L. Stokes has for many years been on the staff of the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*. Albert C. Wegman was critic for the *St. Louis Times*, his successor being Harry Burke. Shirley Victor Brooks served in a similar capacity on the staff of the *St. Louis Star*, his successors being James Gould and Ernest L. Colville, the present incumbent. Ernest R. Kroeger has at various periods in his career contributed criticisms to local papers and the same may be said of Victor Lichtenstein who also wrote for *Reedy's Mirror*. William H. Pommer also contributed critical notes to the *Mirror*.

Whenever the "History of Musical Criticism in Missouri" is written some attention will have to be paid to the early papers. The music critic was then an unthought of journalistic possibility and music was appraised in terms directly appealing to the man in the street. Many clever passages might be culled from the entertaining pages of the *St. Louis Reveille* (1845-50), to mention only one of the many early papers whose music critiques were written with literary skill but an absence of musical penetration. To be sure, everything is greatly improved nowadays, but the earlier days were not without their charm.

SECTION XXI—CONCLUDING NOTES.

Some very critical reader may have noticed the fact that certain able musicians who were prominently identified with music in Missouri have been passed over in silence. It

may not be out of place to indicate briefly the facts of their Missouri activity and to account for their non-inclusion in this study of Missouri musicians.

Although Edward Morris Bowman was church organist and teacher in St. Louis from 1867 to 1872 and, after a period of European study, from 1874 to 1887, his subsequent career stamped him a New York musician. However, his most important work the "Manual of Musical Theory" (New York, 1877, 8vo., 288 p.) based on the principles of Carl Friederich Weitzman, was written during the period of his St. Louis activity.

Thomas Carl Whitmer was Director of Music at Stephens College, Columbia, Missouri, from 1899 to 1909. He has since resided at Pittsburgh where he has completed his great work, the Six Spiritual Music Dramas. In addition to numerous compositions in all forms, Whitmer has written extensively for the standard music journals and has published three books, "Symbolisms" (1909), "The Way of my Mind" (1917), and "The Way of my Heart and Mind" (1920).

Reginald Barrett was Organist and Choirmaster at St. Mary's Protestant Episcopal Church, at Kansas City, from 1889 to 1898. Since 1898 he has resided in New York City, where he has written numerous fine choral works and has been equally successful as a composer of songs, and organ and piano pieces. Another gifted musician who returned to New York after a short stay in Kansas City was Ernest F. Jorés. His compositions include a Symphony and many shorter numbers for Orchestra, a Piano Concerto, numerous piano pieces and organ solos, and several songs.

Henry Valentine Stearns was Director of Music at Christian College, Columbia, from 1910 to 1914. Since 1919 he has been Dean of Fine Arts at Washburn College, Topeka, Kansas. In addition to several songs and choral works, Stearns has composed an Overture and a Suite for Orchestra, a String Quartet and a Piano Trio. From 1918 to 1920, Arthur Livingston Manchester was Director of Music at Hardin College, Mexico, Missouri. Manchester has written authoritatively on Music in the College and on Voice Production.

That gifted composer for the organ, Rene Louis Becker was active in St. Louis from 1904 to 1911. Since 1911 he has resided in Illinois. His five Organ Sonatas are masterly works. He has been a prolific writer of piano and organ music and has also composed much choral music for the Catholic service. Becker's brother, Lucien Emile Becker, taught in St. Louis from 1902 to 1907. Since 1910 he has been professionally active in Portland, Oregon. His compositions include a few piano and organ pieces and some church music. William Dawson Armstrong and William Mentor Crosse have both been identified from time to time with music in Missouri but never for a sufficient length of time to warrant their inclusion as Missouri composers. Armstrong is an Illinoisan and Crosse is really a Minnesotan.

In conclusion we must note a few recent arrivals whose period of local residence was not long enough to render advisable their inclusion in the original plan of this study.

Henry Hanson Loudenback has been Director of the Conservatory of Music at Christian College, Columbia, since January, 1918. His compositions include a "Mazurka," "Polonaise," "Sonatina," and "Prelude" for Piano, all in manuscript.

Since 1919, Arthur Edward Johnstone has been executive editor of a musical publication project of national importance located at St. Louis. Johnstone has composed about one thousand melodies published in various school song books. In collaboration with Harvey Worthington Loomis he compiled "The Lyric Music Series" of song books. He has written some music for the piano, has compiled lessons for use with the player piano and has devised a system for teaching music by means of the phonograph. He has published a handbook on "Instruments of the Modern Symphony Orchestra" (New York, 1917, 12 mo., 65 p.). His "Concert Overture" for Organ and Orchestra was performed by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra in 1915.

Lewis Godfrey Thomas has been associated with Arthur E. Johnstone in an editorial capacity since 1920. Thomas has in manuscript several songs, an Organ Sonata, and an

unfinished light Opera. He has published several piano pieces.

Mrs. Helen Roth Burnett, talented pianist and composer, has been a resident of St. Louis since November, 1919. Her manuscript compositions include a number of striking piano pieces, among them a "Spanish Sketch," "Chant Russe," "Melodie," "Caprice in G," and "Fantasie in G minor." Mrs. Burnett has also written several art songs, "Pierrot," "Nocturne," "Things," "Gifts," and "Birches." She has also composed a book of "Child Songs" to poems by Mrs. Helen Maçon Kent. Another very active song writer is Mrs. Anna Craig Bates who came to Missouri in December, 1919. Mrs. Bates' published songs include "Apparitions," "One," "Death Comes Creepin' in de Room," "Light," "To My Valentine," and "Songs in Music Land." Still in manuscript are the songs "A Heart Rhyme," "Contentment," "Dreamland Tree," "If Winter Comes," "Sea Fever," and "Love's Hour."

MISSOURIANS ABROAD—NO. 13.

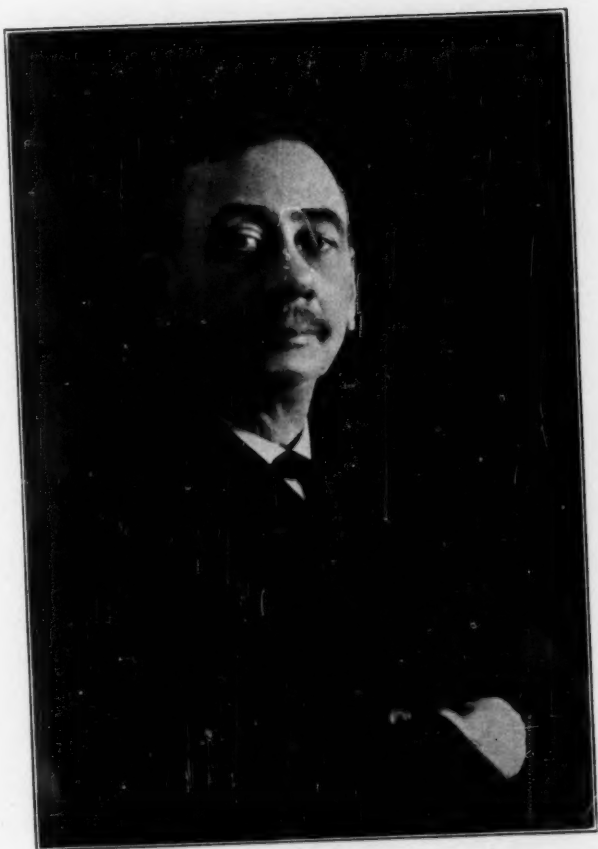
HENRY L. MYERS

BY T. A. JOHNSTON.

America owes a great and lasting debt to her pioneers. They came from the dominant white races of Europe. They belonged to the highest type of those races. They were fond of adventure, insistent on liberty of thought and action, courageous and undaunted by obstacles, devoted to high ideals of religion, morals, and justice, clear thinkers on high subjects, unhampered by authority and tradition, taking nothing for granted till it had been put to the test of experiment and experience. Under the guidance of such men the United States has been uniquely fortunate in its founding, and the development of its institutions, population and wealth.

Of such stock came Henry L. Myers, native of Missouri and ex-senator of the United States from Montana. His ancestors on both sides have lived in the United States for more than two hundred and fifty years. On the paternal side his stock is German; on the maternal, English and Scotch. They gave their full meed of service in our wars, Revolutionary, 1812, Mexican, and Civil. His maternal grandparents, David and Margaret Adams, were born and married in Bourbon county, Kentucky, and became pioneer settlers in Cooper county, Missouri, on a farm, where their daughter, Maria M. Adams, mother of Henry L. Myers, was born.

Henry M. Myers, his father, was a native of Virginia, born on a farm and bred to that vocation. He migrated to Cooper county, Missouri, in 1840, where he married Maria M. Adams and engaged in farming. Henry L. Myers was born October 9, 1862, on a farm near Boonville. He grew to manhood on a farm and received academic education in private schools of Boonville. He taught country schools several years and studied law at spare times in the law office of Draffen & Williams, in Boonville. He was licensed to practice



Henry L. Myers



law upon examination in open court in the Circuit Court of Cooper county, Missouri. He practiced law and engaged in newspaper work at different times and places in Missouri. In 1893, he moved to Montana and located at Hamilton, county seat of Ravalli county, where he has lived ever since, and engaged in the practice of law. He was elected prosecuting attorney of Ravalli county in 1894, and re-elected in 1896. He was elected state senator in 1898 and served in the state senate four years. He took active part in legislative work and procured the enactment of several measures of importance; served on committees on judiciary, education, agriculture, mining, and railroads. He continued the practice of his profession at Hamilton. In 1907 he was appointed by the governor of Montana judge of the district court of the Fourth Judicial District of Montana, a trial court of general jurisdiction, for a partial term: in 1908 he was elected to same position for a full term and served on the bench four years.

On March 2, 1911, while serving on the bench he was elected, as a compromise resulting from a deadlock, by the Montana Legislature, United States senator for a term of six years, beginning March 4, 1911, receiving the vote of every Democratic member of the Legislature. He was sworn in as senator, April 6, 1911. In 1916 he was nominated without opposition by the Democrats of Montana for a second term as United States senator and was elected at the general election that year by majority of about 13,000, receiving the highest vote on the Democratic ticket, next to Woodrow Wilson for president, who led the ticket.

In the United States Senate he served on committees on military affairs, interstate commerce, public lands, Indian affairs, irrigation and reclamation of arid lands, Canadian relations, civil service, and retrenchment. For six years he was chairman of the committee on public lands. He devoted much time to public land legislation and procured enactment of a number of measures relating to settlement of public domain and bettering condition of homesteaders. He took a leading part in procuring enactment of laws, now on statute books,

for building the government railroad in Alaska, leasing coal lands in Alaska, developing water power on public lands of United States, leasing oil and gas lands of public domain. He handled those bills on the floor of Senate. During all of the World War, he was on the Senate Committee on Military Affairs and in close touch with work of the War Department. He voted for preparedness measures, arming our merchant ships, the draft law, and the declaration of war with Germany. He voted for and advocated every measure advanced for preparation for the World War and in prosecution thereof. He supported President Wilson in all measures for the winning of the war and enjoyed close relations with the President. He was an earnest supporter of the Versailles peace treaty and an advocate of the United States entering the League of Nations, without reservations, if possible; with reservations, if necessary to get in. He voted for woman's suffrage and for national prohibition. He voted for ratification of President Harding's Four Power Peace Treaty. He was author of the bill for Sunday observance in the District of Columbia and the bill for censorship of motion pictures. He favored equal rights for all and special privileges for none. He opposed undue aggressions of both capital and labor and advocated curbing of each with a firm hand when inimical to the general welfare. He voted for the Esch-Cummins railroad law; voted against a soldier cash bonus bill; denounced in the Senate attempts to unionize the police forces of the country; denounced the Herrin, Illinois, massacre of non-union miners; frequently denounced efforts of disloyalists and bolshevists to undermine the government of this country.

He was delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore, in 1912. In politics he is a Democrat but puts country above party when he deems occasion requires. In 1920, the Non-Partisan League and radical farmer-labor elements captured the Democratic party in Montana and nominated a state ticket of their kind on a socialistic platform. Senator Myers repudiated it, with several thousand other Democrats, in a statewide movement, and stumped the state for Cox for president and the Republican state

ticket, the latter being elected. He has consistently stood for stable, constitutional government and against socialistic tendencies.

When the end of his second term in the Senate approached, he declined to be a candidate for reelection, and issued the following statement to the people of Montana announcing his determination and reviewing briefly the manner in which he had discharged the trust committed to him.

"During the last several weeks, I have received from Montana many inquiries if I would be a candidate for reelection, and I feel the time to answer them has come. Many Montana people have urged me to be a candidate and offered their support for all of which I am deeply grateful.

"I have given the matter careful consideration, and I have decided not to be a candidate. Upon the expiration of my term my plan is to return to Montana and to endeavor to reestablish myself in the practice of law.

"Here this announcement might appropriately end, but I take this occasion to thank my friends who have remained steadfast. Their loyalty is deeply appreciated, and I hope my record merits it. If not, it is not because of lack of effort on my part.

"For more than 11 years I have tried to serve faithfully the people of Montana and their best interests. During that time I have given them the best and all there was in me. I have ever been at their service. I have sought service, not publicity; results, not credit. The work has been hard and wearing, and there have been very few days, when not prevented by illness, when I was not at my post, working long hours.

"In matters not political I have ever endeavored to give prompt, faithful, courteous attention to everything in which my aid was sought by any constituent—Democrat, Republican, Socialist—those of any politics and those of none. In such matters I have known no politics, factions, or past differences, but have tried to serve all alike. It has been a pleasure to me to do so. No one has appealed to me for aid in any legitimate matter whose appeal has been ignored.

"In political matters I have nearly always voted with the majority of my party. During both of President Wilson's terms, with one exception, I heartily supported all of his administration measures. For eight years, with one exception, I voted to confirm every nomination to office made by him. During the World War, from start to finish, I ardently supported him in all measures for the prosecution of the war and in preparation thereof. I unwaveringly followed him, as our leader, throughout that great conflict. After the cessation of hostilities I earnestly supported him in his efforts to have us enter the League of Nations, which I sincerely favored.

"Since President Harding's induction into office on administration measures upon which my party divided I have voted to uphold him when I thought it to the interest of my country to do so, otherwise not. Generally, when I did so, I was in company with Senator Underwood, Democratic leader of the Senate. I put but three things above my party—they are the Constitution, my conscience, the welfare of my country and State.

"Realizing the desperate plight of agriculture since the World War, I have voted for every measure for the benefit of farmers which has come before the Senate. I have supported many measures for the benefit of labor. I have voted for all measures for the benefit of disabled former service men, for whom the Government is now expending \$1,000,000 a day, for all of which I voted. I have voted for all measures to promote good morals and clean living.

"I have not during either my first or second term in the Senate taken any stand or given utterance to sentiments or cast votes or made promises with a view to advancing my political fortunes or procuring reelection. My only aim has been to do what I thought right; my only guide has been my conscience. I have tried always to do my duty, be the consequences what they might. I know some things I have done have not been popular. I have not sought popularity. I realize I have not pleased all. I have not tried to do so. However, I have done my best, according to my sense of duty.

"I hope I may be succeeded by some one who will serve the people of Montana and of the country as diligently and faithfully as I have tried in my humble way to do, and who will do so more successfully and effectively. I hope the Democrats of Montana may nominate for my successor some one who may be acceptable to the party and who may be worthy of receiving the votes of a majority of the voters of Montana.

"When I shall return to the people of Montana the trust with which they have twice graciously honored me, I hope and expect to do so without having brought upon it discredit by any act of mine. I have broken no promises. I have given conscientious if not valuable service.

"I was here at my post the first day of my first term, upon the convening of Congress, and I expect to be here the last day of my present term. Meantime I shall continue to serve my constituents as heretofore. Thereafter, to such law business as I may be fortunate enough to get I expect to give the same degree of attention, diligence, and fidelity I have tried to give to public business.

"In conclusion, I thank the good people of Montana for all they have done for me and thank the Democrats of Montana for the honors they have conferred upon me. May the blessings of Providence rest upon Montana."

His reasons for declining again to be a candidate were (1) that the senatorship is a rich man's game, requiring more money to obtain and hold the position against opposing

interests than a man of moderate means can afford; and (2) that a decent regard for his family and his own advancing age required him to turn his attention to the acquisition of a competence and a permanent home.

When the foregoing record is considered, of well rounded, efficient, and honorable public service rendered by a man with limited advantages of education, family, and social connections, there is reason to have renewed confidence in our institutions and race and, especailly, in the hardy pioneer stock from which our subject came. A nation chiefly needs men, and the career under consideration proves there need be no apprehension of the supply running short.

Senator Myers was married in 1896 to Miss Nora Doran of Hamilton, Montana. They have one child, Mary A. Myers. He is a Presbyterian, Mason, Elk, and Knight of Pythias.

THE NEW JOURNALISM IN MISSOURI

BY WALTER B. STEVENS

SECOND ARTICLE

THE PASSING OF THE REPUBLIC.

Before the *Globe-Democrat* had finished its second year the new journalism in Missouri began to attract country-wide attention. At the close of 1875, the *Springfield, Massachusetts, Republican*, then ranking high as newspaper authority in the East, said:

"Whatever may be thought of the *Globe-Democrat's* peculiar tactics, politically or otherwise, there is no gain-saying the fact that it is a first-class newspaper and popular with the masses."

The *Globe-Democrat* copied this, and commented:

"'A first class newspaper and popular with the masses' is the highest praise that can be given any journal; and as long as our contemporaries render this verdict in our favor, they are welcome to their own estimate of all the rest. On these hang all the law and the profits."

The compliments on the new journalism in Missouri became a national chorus, affording the basis for such paragraphs as this:

"It is not often that the *New York Herald* condescends to a favorable notice of a contemporary, especially in the West. But this fact from its columns of the 6th inst. is the more flattering to us: 'St. Louis is every day interested in the column of paragraphs in the *Globe-Democrat*, which in every department is one of the spiciest papers west of the Alleghanies.'"

There was method in this policy of making prominent all notices commendatory of the paper. While readers were daily impressed with what was said in praise of the *Globe-Democrat*, Mr. McCullagh kept up an incessant but not monotonous belittling of the *Republican*. Rarely an issue of

the *Globe-Democrat* went to the public without paragraphs in the tone of these:

"The *Missouri Republican* prints a fac-simile of its progenitor, the *Missouri Gazette*, first issued in 1808. So far as we can discover, it has not materially degenerated. It is nearly as good a newspaper as it was then."

"The *Republican* is becoming a journalistic double-ender, so to speak. The man who controls the eighth page made fun of White and Bliss (the revivalists) on Monday, and the man who controls the fourth page felt in duty bound to make the amende on Wednesday. Too many cooks do not more inevitably spoil the broth than do too many 'responsible' editors spoil a newspaper. We have a whole army of professional wits on the *Globe-Democrat* but we do not allow any of them to exercise their marvelous faculties at the expense of Christian ministers of any sect or denomination whatever."

"The *Republican* took the city advertising not so much for the money there is in it, as for the purpose of giving a little spice and liveliness to its columns. An ordinance for the paving of an alley reads like a soul-stirring sensation in contrast with the average *Republican* editorial."

"A correspondent inquires what we will pay for 'original stories'—such, for instance, as are published in the *Sunday Republican*.' Three cents a pound."

"The *Republican* will not, we understand, be represented in the reporters' walking match Saturday night. We regret this because we have been anxious to see whether the *Republican* people have any ability below the shoulders, after having so often demonstrated their feebleness above the shoulders. Rather than keep them out, we hope the boys from the other papers will let a few of them compete on velocipedes. We will back the *Globe-Democrat* on foot against the *Republican* on either a velocipede or a locomotive."

"In our biographical notice of Professor Haldeman, in yesterday's paper, we made mention of the professor's discovery of the *scalithus incaris*, the oldest specimen of fossil life. It is older than the *Republican*, but not more completely fossilized."

"The movement for putting the telegraph wires underground is most strongly agitated by the paper that uses the telegraph least. If there was nobody in St. Louis to make more liberal use of the telegraph than the *Republican* does, the streets would not be seriously obstructed by wires."

"Colonel George Knapp testified in the Times suit yesterday that he considered the *Republican* a better newspaper than the *Globe-Democrat*. Who would have thought that Colonel George would develop into a humorist in his old days?"

"*The Republican*, in its prospectus for 1881, announces the present as 'an era of marvelous intellectual activity.' The assertion cannot be proved from the *Republican's* columns, though."

"We will pay a round sum to any man who will give us the secret, which the *Republican* seems to possess, of publishing the dullest newspaper in America. Put every man in our office under the influence of opium for a month, and the *Globe-Democrat* would still be a marvel of animation compared with the *Republican*."

In pronouncing the *Republican* dull, Mr. McCullagh was conveying in type what in later years the cartoonist has made effective in pictures. He employed exaggeration to first amuse and then impress the reader. There was no doubt the method had its influence. *The Republican* had the largest and best paid staff. In his thirty years' service at that time with the *Republican*, William Hyde had advanced through all of the grades from reporter to managing editor-in-chief. He was a man of splendid physical appearance, of Revolutionary stock, descended from highly educated New York parents and was, himself, college-bred. Daniel M. Grissom, who wrote "the leaders," had been among the foremost editorial writers in the West for a third of a century. He, too, was university educated and wrote in a virile, lucid style. Thomas Dimmock, of Massachusetts birth, had matured in the literary circle of Alton which was recognized, before the Civil war, as a seat of advanced culture in the West. There had been a period when letters from the East came addressed to "St. Louis near Alton." Dimmock wrote and lectured. As a literary authority he had national reputation. Thomas E. Garrett was the best known and most respected dramatic critic in the Mississippi Valley. William H. Swift had given the financial and commercial department of the *Republican* high standing. He was a born newsgatherer, but couldn't refrain from mixing in politics. David H. MacAdam, the city editor, was a man of fine education and polished manners. Frank R. O'Neil was the star reporter of St. Louis. Clarence Howell and Stanley Waterloo were University of Michigan men with unusual talents for newspaper work. James A. Dacus was a walking encyclopaedia. William Marion Reedy

was the kid of the *Republican* staff, slender, bright-eyed and laughing—spending every waking hour when off duty devouring the contents of the shelves of the Public School library in the old Polytechnic building at Seventh and Chestnut streets. The close of the decade, 1870-1880, found William A. Kelsoe and William Vincent Byars added to the *Republican's* strong local staff.

The St. Louis Republican of 1870—1880 acknowledged no competition. Seeming secure in its vantage ground it ignored, as a rule, its local contemporaries. There was seldom exchange of courtesies that came to be considered professionally proper at later date. William Hyde and Joseph B. McCullagh had known each other as reporters before the Civil war and had been friendly. After McCullagh died, Mr. Hyde said: "We were good friends but when I was editor of the *Republican*, Mr. Knapp on my side and Mr. McKee on his did not think it the wisest thing for us to be too intimate and so we drifted apart to some extent for business reasons." That illustrated the spirit that prevailed. *Republican* reporters did not join the press club. If one of them obtained the only copy of a speech, a set of resolutions, a document, he could give no assurance that proofs would be furnished the other papers. Frank R. O'Neil one day found it necessary to hire a carriage and make a journey into St. Louis county for a piece of news. He took the same conveyance that carried another reporter and on his return presented a bill for his share of the cost. He was told not to repeat this as it was the policy of the *Republican* to hire carriages when necessary for the exclusive use of its reporters.

The Republican had to its credit a long series of news exploits. In the days of stage coaches, it had repeatedly beaten envious contemporaries by giving first publication in the West to the President's message to Congress. While William Hyde was a reporter he made a perilous, long distance balloon voyage which was the talk of the whole country. From time to time the *Republican* established special courier service to bring the news of some expected event to the nearest telegraph station. The most notable case was at the begin-

ning of the Presidential campaign of 1860 when, following the split of the Democratic National convention at Charleston, South Carolina, there was intense interest to know whether the Missouri state nominees would declare for Douglas and the northern wing of the Democratic party, or be loyal to the southern wing. *The Republican* sent a demand to Claiborne F. Jackson, Democratic nominee for governor, to come out for Douglas. Jackson did so in a public address on the courthouse square at Fayette, but three hours before the speech was made Reporter Hyde had started the news by a negro boy on a fast horse over the turnpike to Boonville whence it was wired to St. Louis and put on the bulletin board of the *Republican*. The most important political event of that year, to Missourians, was being read in St. Louis before it was heard in Fayette.

Features of the *Republican* in the days of its ascendancy were the weekly letters from the best correspondents in New York and in European capitals. The paper spent money freely but according to its own oldtime theories of newspaper enterprise. It took pride in a reputation for not employing cheap men. When George Brown, just arrived from England, and seeking a position, had given satisfaction on a trial assignment in reporting a sermon, Mr. Hyde asked him what salary he expected. Brown figured closely on what would give him a bare living.

"We don't pay twelve-dollar salaries on the *Republican*," replied Mr. Hyde. "You can start at twenty-five dollars a week."

As Brown showed his capacity for work and his expertness as a stenographer he was advanced to forty dollars a week.

The tragedy of the new journalism in Missouri was the passing of the *St. Louis Republic*. When the *Globe-Democrat* began to forge ahead, near the close of the decade 1870-1880, the *St. Louis Republican* was presumably far in the lead. It had long held first place in St. Louis journalism. It conceded nothing to Cincinnati papers and only acknowledged rivalry by the *Chicago Times*. There was with the *Republican*

the prestige of generations of success. Newspapers had come to fill long-felt wants, and had passed to the limbo of printing—scores of them. *The Republican*, dating back to 1808, had survived conflagration and panic. It was called fondly by its constituency "the old reliable." It had attained the largest dimensions of any paper in the Mississippi Valley, and with two exceptions, was larger than any other paper in the United States. It had brought fortunes to several families. It had controlled repeatedly in Missouri politics. It had named nominees. It had built one of the most imposing newspaper structures in the country—a five-story iron front. In the press-room was installed a plant embracing the latest inventions at a cost of \$100,000. This included one of the Walter presses of the *London Times*. The plant had the capacity of turning out 30,000 copies an hour, which was going some in 1875.

In "Missouri and Missourians" Floyd C. Shoemaker divides Missouri journalism into three parts. The first part from 1808 to 1850 he says was characterized by two features—"little mechanical equipment" and "emphasis on ideas rather than on news."

The second part, 1850 to 1880, brought "the introduction of modern machinery" and "the rise of real 'news' papers."

The third period, from 1880 down to the present, has strengthened and broadened into permanence the new journalism in Missouri, Mr. Shoemaker points out, leading logically to "the first school of journalism in the world" founded in 1908 by a native born Missouri editor, Dr. Walter Williams. Instruction in journalism is now a part of the curriculum in several Missouri institutions.

The Republican, without a peer in the first period of Missouri journalism, entered the second period with "the introduction of modern machinery" on an elaborate plan, but lagged in the contest of newsgathering until it had fallen back to second place. It never regained the lead.

The proof of the new journalism in Missouri was in the reading of it. Repeatedly the *Globe-Democrat* boasted of its increasing popularity among Democratic readers. That was in the period of strong partizan feeling. The Civil war

memories were fresh. "The bloody shirt" was waved in every campaign. There came a time when the *Globe-Democrat* claimed to have more Democratic readers in Missouri than the *Republican* had. It was probably true. Many of the editors of Democratic papers in the Southwest were correspondents of the *Globe-Democrat*, supplying the news telegrams. Among the Snyder papers in the Missouri Historical Society is a letter from Return I. Holcombe to Snyder, which illustrates this relationship between the new journalism and the Democratic writers and readers. Holcombe had been the editor of a Democratic newspaper. He was of the strictest sect. He took up the compilation of histories of Missouri counties and devoted himself for several years to travel about the state, assembling material from original sources. At the same time he wrote for the *Globe-Democrat* historical letters over the signature of Burr Joyce. These letters are scattered through the late eighties and early nineties and constitute some of the most valuable contributions to Missouri history. This is what Major Holcombe wrote to his friend, Dr. John F. Snyder:

"I enclose one of my articles to the G.-D. My letters are in the Saturday or Sunday editions, but don't appear every week, for I haven't time to write them. I wish you would write for the G.-D. an account of the Osawatomie fight (spell it as I have written), for I know it will be good, and you will be paid for it, too. Let us 'forage on the enemy' while we can.

"The *Globe-Democrat* is a 'nasty sheet' politically, and the man who reads and endorses its editorial page must be very depraved. But the managing editor, McCullagh—who seldom writes a line for it—is very enterprising and pushing and has made it a great paper in many respects. It has nearly double the circulation of the *Republican* and ten times the liberality. I have written fifty columns for the *Republican* and never got a cent for them—didn't ask it, of course. Last summer, under certain circumstances, I sent a short article to the G.-D., not expecting or desiring anything for it, and they sent me \$10, and Mr. McC. said he would pay me \$10 a column for all similar articles. Since then I have written a number of articles and have been well paid. Of course they are all such as an Orthodox Democrat may write—chiefly on historic incidents in Missouri. I would much prefer to write for the *Republican*, but when the G.-D. pays me so well I have to work for it. I find that the work makes a nice addition to my slender income, and it's nice to 'forage on the enemy'. I shall

get my politics from the *Republican* but my news from the G-D. and *Kansas City Times*."

It is tradition that a newspaper man, with the rashness of youth, went to the *Republican* management about 1880 with a plan for changes of policy which might give the paper a standing in the new journalism in Missouri. The advice was declined without thanks, indeed curtly. The *Republican* continued on its dignified course but not upward in prosperity. In locating the new and costly home at Third and Chestnut streets the elderly proprietors failed to recognize the westward trend of the city. They contributed largely to the building of the Southern Hotel and to the location of the Merchants' Exchange in the efforts to check the natural trend. They had grown up and had prospered in the steamboat age of St. Louis. The next generation compelled the *Republican* to open "an up town office" on Olive street between Sixth and Seventh streets, and a little later came the removal to Seventh and Olive. If the money spent so liberally in the policy to hold business and preserve values between Fourth street and the river had been applied to "the rise of the 'news' paper," the newspaper history of St. Louis might have been different. Frank R. O'Neil succeeded to the managing editorship but too late to save the prestige. Then came Charles H. Jones with change of name to *The Republic*, and a meteoric career.

To enable Charles W. Knapp to obtain and hold the editorial control David R. Francis bought a block of stock. In 1901 Mr. Francis conferred with Joseph Pulitzer on a proposition to unite the *Republic* and the *Post-Dispatch*. Mr. Pulitzer put the valuation of the *Post-Dispatch* at about \$2,000,000.

When Mr. Francis expressed some surprise at this estimate as in his judgment excessive, Mr. Pulitzer argued that the value of a newspaper could be based justly on the earnings through a term of years. Considering these earnings as a percentage of the value Mr. Pulitzer reached his estimate of \$2,000,000 for the *Post-Dispatch*. The proposition fell

through. Some time later Mr. Francis invested a considerable sum, about a quarter of a million dollars, in additional stock, giving control of the paper. In his "Recollections" (unpublished) Mr. Francis tells how a free hand was given in the news management. The editorial policy was not dictated. Editor after editor was chosen, men who had been successful elsewhere, in the effort to find some one who could conduct the paper so that it might not fall behind. Nevertheless there was a gradual decline of patronage. It was necessary to suspend dividends in 1912 and they were never renewed. Enormous increase in the price of print paper and other expenses in the World war period caused growing deficits.

"When I came back from Russia, *The Republic* owed me \$800,000. The paper was losing money at such a rate it would have broken me if I had kept on advancing. I was compelled to sell to the *Globe-Democrat*."

(To be continued.)

THE FOLLOWERS OF DUDEN

BY WILLIAM G. BEK.

TWELFTH ARTICLE.

GUSTAVUS WULFING.

On the great wave of immigrants which came in the year 1835 there was one by the name of Gustavus Wulfing. Through the kindness of this man's grandson, Mr. John Max Wulfing of St. Louis, the writer came into possession of the interesting and valuable diaries and letters which were kept by this early immigrant. These documents will presently be, in part, reproduced in translated form. They constitute an interesting contribution to our account of the men who followed Duden. Before recording these observations and views it seems appropriate that we should become acquainted with the Wulfing family. These data I also received from my generous donor cited above. We read:

"Our family was originally located in Elberfeld, where they had a freehold estate, which is now a part of the city of Barmen. The first document now extant is a tax receipt of the year 1466. The first mayor of the city of Elberfeld was a Peter Wuelfing*, who held the office in 1597. In 1674 the widow of one of our ancestors married a Peter Moll, who was a citizen of Lennep. Her son, Gottfried Wuelfing, established the first woolen factory in that town.

"One of Gottfried Wuelfing's descendants in 1750 started the firm of Wuelfing and Son, which is still in existence under the name of Hardt-Wuelfing, A. G. This Gottfried Wuelfing was the great-grandfather of Gustavus Wuelfing. Our branch of the family became very much impoverished through the Napoleonic Wars.

"Gustavus Wuelfing was born on February 17, 1802, in Lennep; graduated from the local high school about 1820;

*After this family came to America the umlaut on the letter "u" was dropped.

was then employed in a mercantile establishment for a number of years, and in 1830 married Christiane Schmieding of Bielefeld. His father-in-law, who was rather well to do, started Gustavus in the hotel business, but as he was rather quick-tempered, this occupation did not suit him. In 1835 he decided to emigrate to America with his two brothers-in-law, Carl and Fred Schmieding.

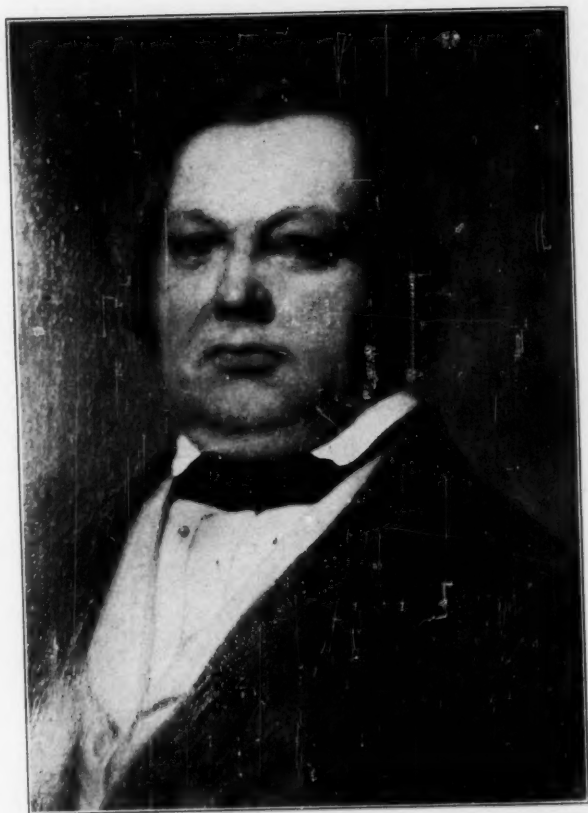
"Grandfather's first venture was the purchase of some wild land near what is now Lawrenceburg, Indiana. This was made jointly with his brother-in-law Carl Schmieding and another brother-in-law, Pauck, who had come to America a few years before. Fred Schmieding in the meantime started in business in Cincinnati with a Jew by the name of Lindenheim. My grandfather soon got tired of farming and moved to Cincinnati, 1836-37, from there to Louisville, 1837-1842, and then to St. Louis in 1842. He was fairly successful in business, and was actively interested in a little German school and a liberal German church. Owing to the fact that there were not very many cultured Germans living in St. Louis at that time, and also owing to his rather genial disposition, his home soon became the meeting place of other congenial spirits.

"Gustavus Wulfig died on November 10, 1852, in the same house in which he was born in Lennep, he having returned to his old home for a visit.

"He was extremely accurate and exact in his business methods. He saw to it that his children,* of whom he had three, received a good education, which was not an easy matter at that time, as school facilities were extremely limited in St. Louis as in all western towns. Before going to Europe in 1852 grandfather sold his business to his son-in-law, Henry Gildehaus, who had been his partner since 1847.

"My father, Charles Wulfig, the oldest son of Gustavus Wulfig, was born in Bielefeld in 1832. He went to school in Louisville and St. Louis, taking private lessons in French and

*Mr. Gustavus Wulfig's children are: Mathilde, born March 25, 1831, who married Mr. H. Gildehaus; Charles, born July 7, 1832; Frederick, born May 17, 1834, and died in 1906.



Gustavus Wulhag

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German from Mr. A. DeMarle, who became an officer in the Mexican war. At the age of fourteen father left school and took a position in a retail hardware business. After a year and a half he entered the employ of Donaldson & Hall, a wholesale hardware firm. In October, 1849, when barely seventeen years of age, he established a retail and wholesale hardware business in company with his uncle, F. E. Schmieding, under the name of Schmieding and Wulfig. Mr. Schmieding had previously had a drygoods store, which had been destroyed by the great fire of 1849. The venture proved quite successful. It laid the foundation for Mr. Schmieding's fortune, and gave father a good start in life. He had in the meantime kept up his interest in music and literature and language, and in 1856 decided to see the world. Selling out his interest to his partner, he took passage on a Mississippi steamboat to New Orleans, and from there on a sailing vessel to Le Havre. He had chosen a sailing vessel as the more romantic, but the romance was pretty well exhausted before the end of the sixty-three-day trip.

"After spending some time in Paris and making a tour of Switzerland, father proceeded to Lennep, where a sister and numerous cousins of his father still lived. From there he went to Osnabruck, the home of his brother-in-law, and in 1857 married the latter's half-sister, Hermine Dieckriede.

"Returning to St. Louis with his bride in the fall of 1857, and not wishing to become a competitor of his uncle in the hardware business, father decided to go into the wholesale grocery business with his two brothers-in-law, Henry Gildehaus and Charles B. Dieckriede. The original grocery business established by Gustavus Wulfig in 1842 and later on succeeded by the firm of Wulfig and Gildehaus, then Gildehaus and Witte, had been mainly of a retail character. The name of the new firm, H. Gildehaus & Co., continued till 1876, although Mr. Gildehaus died in 1870.

"During the Civil War Mr. Gildehaus as well as my father took an active part in the Home Guards, and were present at the capture of Camp Jackson. Father's only

brother served for three years, and many of his cousins also participated in the war on the Union side.

"Early in 1865 father sent his wife and two children to Germany, following them later in the year. After staying abroad a year they returned to St. Louis where father had retained his interest in the grocery firm. The name of this was changed in 1876 to Wulfig, Dieckriede & Co., and continued as such until 1903 when it became the Wulfig Grocery Co. Since 1913 father has retired from active participation in the business.

"More remarkable than his success in business is the fact that in spite of his commercial activities father has always kept up his interest in intellectual matters. Besides a perfect knowledge of English and German, he reads French easily, and Italian to some extent. This is in a great measure due to his love of travel. Besides the trips mentioned above, he spent two years and a half abroad in 1876 to 1878. During this time he made two trips to Italy, the rest of the time being spent mostly in Germany. Since then he has made numerous trips to Europe, and although he is eighty-seven years of age, he is expecting to visit Germany again.

"During his stay in Germany in 1876 and 77 he took up 'cello playing, and ever since that time has practiced two hours or more every day. Incidentally I may mention that his sister, who is a year older than he, is still active and robust, and all around a remarkable woman."

In spite of Mr. John Max Wulfig's protest I cannot refrain to give some biographic data of him. He is the son of Charles Wulfig; was born Dec. 8, 1859, in St. Louis; attended first school in Osnabruck in 1865; graduated from Academic Department of Washington U. in June 1876; attended Lyceum at Hanover and the Classical Gymnasium at Wiesbaden. Returning to U. S. in Oct. 1878, he spent several months in a retail grocery business; in 1879 he entered his father's employ; with his cousin, Charles Gildehaus, he established, Jan. 1, 1882, the firm of Gildehaus, Wulfig & Co. In 1886 he spent eight months abroad, mainly in Italy. In 1888 he married Miss Lillie Guye, the eldest daughter of August Guye, of the old milling firm of Meyer and Guye. In 1898 he again made a trip to Europe with his wife and four children, visiting Germany, Paris, Brussels, Italy, especially Rome, and Greece. Chief interest outside of business is in archaeology, chiefly the field of numismatics, through which study he has kept up his knowledge of Latin, Greek, French and Italian. Founder of St. Louis Numismatic Society, of which he is president. Also chairman of executive committee of St. Louis Society of the Archaeological Institute, Chairman of Board of Trustees of the Church of the Unity. For

three years Chairman of the Contemporary Club. Lost a son in 1913. Has three daughters all of whom have enjoyed a college education. Has traveled extensively in Europe since the close of the war.

The great bulk of Gustavus Wulff's diaries and correspondence consists of personal matters, and family or business affairs. Most of the letters were addressed to his mother and sister Julia residing at Lennep, Germany. Those parts which are of general interest are here reproduced. Writing soon after his arrival in Cincinnati he says: "Thursday the 17th of September 1835 at 4:30 A. M. we sailed into the North Sea. Our company was assigned an apartment, separate from the rest, and consisted of thirty-seven persons. The ship in which we sailed is a three mast sail ship of 132 feet length, and is called the Copernikus. There were 203 persons on board. On the 26th of October we landed in New York harbor. We left New York on the 10th of November and arrived here (Cincinnati) on the 4th of December. We were over three months on the way, counting from the time we left our home till we arrived here.

"The rumor is current here that affairs go very badly in Missouri, and that it is very unhealthful there. I am not in a position to judge in this matter. If the report is true, then Duden must be a wicked person and von Martels still more so. Concerning both there are very uncomplimentary reports in circulation. Duden is said to have lived in common law marriage with his housekeeper, and von Martels is said to be drinking too much. * * * * Duden's farm is said to be in poor condition and the buildings delapidated. His place is called "Duden's Hall of Fame." * * * * The author has caused much misery. I believe he will have much to answer for. And yet he has, to my positive knowledge, not uttered any untruths. He depicts this country in a rather picturesque manner. A person, who in Germany has no further prospect than to be a common laborer will not feel disappointed upon coming here, but will feel himself fortunate to be in a country, where he can become independent and often even wealthy. The trouble is, that books such as Duden's and others, often induce persons of other stations of life

to emigrate, and these ought not to undertake such a trip at all."

Under the caption of American Observations, we shall now give a number of items, on vastly different subjects, as they were gleaned from the general correspondence of Mr. Wulffing.

"The city of New York we observed and noted that the city and all the stores as well as the public buildings are illumined with gas."

From Cincinnati he writes: "We have bought some farm land. We call our place Floradale, Charles Schmieding calls his place Oak Grove and Pauck calls his farm Wolf Ravine." A short while after this we read: "I recognized very soon, that I should not make any headway on the farm, that I should not even learn the language and the customs of this country. Therefore I have come to Cincinnati where I have opened a jewelry store." Later we read in his letters from Cincinnati: "The Americans living in the country lay no value on large, beautiful houses, for since from 100 to 500 per cent can be earned with money, they say it is better to invest one's money in business and trade than to put it into buildings. For this reason one often finds farmers who are worth \$20,000 and more in property, and still live in log houses of one room.—Altogether life in America is so different from living over there, that I could write a whole book about it, though I have been here only two months.—On the streets of Cincinnati one can often see gentlemen, with white collars and fine black frock and otherwise well dressed, wearing a most delapidated hat full of holes. Such a gentleman goes to the public market, which is open every day, and with which there is connected a public sale of ready made clothes. Here he buys a new hat, and without further ado throws the old one into the air. This discarded hat is usually soon found and appropriated by another man whose hat is in a still worse condition.—The men of the house get the kitchen and cellar supplies from the market for their wives.—If some one wants to sell a horse, he mounts the animal and rides through the streets calling, 'I am offered ten dollars, who will offer me

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fifteen, twenty, etc.' If someone offers enough, he rides up to him, delivers the horse, receives the money and goes home. The whole transaction has not cost him a cent.

"Very many Germans live here, and there are German churches and schools.—We belong to the Lutheran church, because the pastor pleases us best. The pastor of the Evangelical church is at the same time a blacksmith and a builder of mills.—Yesterday was Christmas day but the people were working. There is a law which requires that the Sabbath be observed, but holidays are observed only by those who are so inclined. Yesterday the market was open, and today, the second Christmas day, the people are working everywhere. Only the Germans here make an exception to this rule.

"The American farmers make much money. Butter costs 31 cents a pound, and other produce are proportionately equally high.—It is certainly true that one can get along better in this country than in Europe. With a little experience and knowledge of American conditions much money can be made. Only one must heed Duden's advise and not want to attempt great undertakings.

"A theater which operates here at present brings in rich returns. A man bought a boat, arranged it as a theater, and is now presenting performances on the Ohio River, close to the city. The idea is novel. Many people patronize the show. On the water he is exempt from the payment of a license.

"There are packinghouses here that kill 1000 hogs in one day. The meat is packed in barrels and shipped to New Orleans. All things of this kind are carried on on a large scale in America.

"Today is New Years day (1836), and it is not observed as a holiday. We Germans, however, adhere to our old German customs.

"Of all the professional men the pastors and the school teachers fare most poorly in the new world. Ordinarily they get from \$200 to \$400 a year, and are at the same time not higher in rank than the common artisans. They must be constantly on their guard not to offend, since they are engaged

for the year only, and upon the slightest pretext are dismissed. This is one reason why schools and churches are unused for months at a time.

"There are two German printing companies in this town. Each of them also publishes a German newspaper.—Two German military companies were organized, whose purpose it is to defend the city in case of danger. So for example an uprising took place among the negroes last summer. The leader was shot by the military whereupon his followers scattered.—The newsboy rides on horseback when he delivers his papers and does not even ring the doorbell when he has left the paper.—The bakers deliver their wares in elegant one horse wagons. They never get out but ring a large bell to announce their arrival, whereupon the housewife goes to the wagon to purchase her supplies."

In April 1837 Mr. Wulfing moved to Louisville from there the following items were written.

"Scarcely an hour passes by during which a steamboat is not seen coming up or going down the river. The Germans at home have no conception of the great commercial activity seen here.—All the principal cities in America are situated on rivers, because the country is still too sparsely settled to allow inland cities to flourish.—Steamboat travel is quite cheap and rapid. In four or five days one can go from Louisville to St. Louis.

"You might think that by moving a merchant would lose much of his patronage. That is, however, quite out of the question here. Of all my customers I rarely ever see one again. They are almost all strangers who travel up and down the Ohio."

The following is taken from a letter by Mrs. Christiane Wulfing. "Some of the customs of this country seem strange. For example, one of the lady clerks who works in Fred Schmieding's store always drives in a carriage to his place of business, and wears a silk dress and a light veil on her hat. Whenever one goes out for a walk or for a visit one puts on a silk dress, whether it is Sunday or not.—Strawhats are worn in the summer as well as in the winter.—The living rooms of the

Americans are usually very neat and the carpet is never wanting, but some of the women have the bad habit of letting their children run around dirty. The woman who has a maid hardly pays any attention to the household, but spends her time before the mirror, at the window or in visiting."

Mr. Wulfig writing again: "On the whole the times are hard now, however, this strikes the working man worse than the merchant. During the month of August my sales were light on account of the great heat during which the people do not travel much. In February the river was frozen, and so all business was at a standstill. The financial crisis contributes to slack business. What causes Fred Schmieding's and my greatest loss is the low stand of the water in the Ohio. The river is so low that almost during the entire previous summer only the small steamboats were able to navigate. Even now in February (1839) it is very low. Since our business depends chiefly on strangers who travel up and down the river, as also on the workingmen who work on the boats, the stand of the water has an enormous influence on our business. In November we had somewhat higher water for about ten days and then I did well."

Writing on February 17, 1841, Mr. Wulfig writes, "In 1836 the United States not only had no debt, but money to spare. Now all states, except Missouri, as also most of the important cities are so deeply in debt, that some of the states are not able to pay the interest on their indebtedness.*

*In substantiation of what Mr. Wulfig says I cite Coman's 'The Industrial History of the U. S.' p. 231. Speaking of the crisis of 1837 we read: "The country underwent five years of financial depression. Specie payment was generally resumed in 1838, but the relief was short lived. Seven hundred and fifty-nine banks closed their doors the following year, and the business world was not again in working order until 1842. . . . The sharp reduction in revenue placed the U. S. Government, which had distributed a surplus of \$37,000,000 in 1837, under necessity of declaring a deficit of \$42,900,000 for the seven years of the depression. Some of the newer state governments were in the verge of bankruptcy. Mississippi and Florida repudiated their bonded indebtedness."

Two letters written by friends of Mr. Wulfig further attest the deplorable financial situation. The letters read as follows:

New Orleans, Feb. 11, 1840.

I went from St. Louis to Vicksburg, where I spent several weeks, but I could not make up my mind to open a business there. In the first place the

The Bank of the United States has closed its doors, and many banks of the several states have failed. So for example also the State Bank of Illinois. The latter state is so deep in debt that it has failed. This is very bad for Charles (Schmieding) in Quincy. Since he rarely sees any cash money any more, he is obliged to exchange all wares for produce which he must ship to St. Louis to realize anything on his transactions."

On May the third 1842 Gustavus Wulfig arrived in St. Louis. We read in his letters: "We like it here far better than in Louisville. In St. Louis life is much more according to the German manner than in Louisville. The German preachers of this city are not much good, but we have a good German school.* The drinking water is poorer here than in Louisville. We drink the Mississippi River water, which in the summer is, of course, tepid, and besides so muddy that a glass-full has a muddy deposit a quarter of an inch thick when it has stood for half an hour. Still it is said to be healthful."

In one of his letters an interesting paragraph is injected regarding religion. "The 'Antipfaff'** is a disgraceful sheet. We read it and then discuss among ourselves in how far it

times are pretty hard, in the second place I did not like the money that is in circulation at that place. Since the Mississippi paper money commands such a low value, one never sees any coins smaller than the dollar. All money of a denomination smaller than the dollar is in paper issued by the Mississippi Shipping Company, which is discounted from 20 to 25 percent. So I came on to New Orleans.

WM. KAYSER.

Cincinnati, Aug. 15, 1840.

I am in the act of going to Pittsburg and Wheeling in order to buy ten cent pieces there which here are getting scarcer and dearer every day. If you, too, are interested in this undertaking, I shall be glad to attend to the matter for you as I have agreed to do for others here.

P. H. PAUCK.

*Mr. Wulfig was one of the directors of the school in which Christian Hardt taught. (Compare Steines account).

**The word Pfaff in the German is a contemptuous expression for clergyman. This paper was therefore directed against the ministry. Gustav Koerner in his book, *Das deutsche Element in den Vereinigten Staaten*, p. 323 and p. 337 tells us that the author of this publication was Heinrich Koch, 'a born agitator', who published the sheet from 1842 to 1845 in St. Louis.—During the war with Mexico Koch was an officer in Major Schoenthaler's battalion.

is right. Our judgment concerning it is that its views regarding religion are despicable, but that it is well to expose the tricks of the clergy, for you must remember, that any one is permitted to preach here, and many a lazy and worthless person has taken it upon himself to preach, for which reason there are many more poor than good preachers in the pulpit. Recently there was a preacher in Hermann, who sold his position to a watchmaker and himself became a farmer. Now the watchmaker is preaching. In Louisville there was a preacher, who formerly had been an actor. August 16, 1844. "We had a terrible flood this summer. The Mississippi was 36 feet higher than it is during low water. The three lower streets of the city were under water. In First street the flood reached the second story of the houses. All the tributaries along the river were at flood stage and the entire harvest in those regions was lost. Some farms have been made useless for years, since they are covered with sand, some of them eight feet deep.

1848. "From Bielefeld, Bunde, Waldorff and surrounding country many immigrants arrive each year.—Many persons from here are going to California.—St. Louis now has a population of 65,000. More than a thousand houses are being built each year.

May, 1849. "The cholera has broken out in St. Louis in a rather violent form. From twenty to thirty persons die daily.

June 15, 1849. "The cholera has increased in intensity. Yesterday there were 85 funerals, 65 of which were victims of the cholera.

July 30, 1849. "We have all had an attack of the cholera. The greatest number of deaths that occurred during a period of twenty-four hours was 192. I do not think that there are twenty families in St. Louis that did not lose at least one member by this dread disease. In most of the families several deaths occurred. Some families have died out entirely. The road to one of the ten cemeteries of the city leads past our house. On many days we saw more than twenty funerals go by. During the worst time of the epidemic

nothing but funeral processions could be seen on the streets. All business was paralyzed. Many business houses were entirely closed. My brother-in-law, Fred E. Schmieding did not open his store for six weeks.

July 28, 1850. "The cholera has again broken out, but compared with last year it is of little importance. On the other hand a great many children die on account of the intense heat. Yesterday's paper stated, that yesterday forty-three funerals took place, among them there were twenty-five children under five years of age, and that fifteen deaths had been caused by cholera.

May 19, 1849. "On the night of May the 18th to the 19th a great fire raged in the city. It destroyed 418 houses and 28 steamboats."

We shall now give a number of remarks by Mr. Wulfig, which might be said to come under the heading—Political. Soon after his arrival in Ohio he writes, "America stands on a much more advanced plane than Germany. We pay scarcely any taxes and still there is an excess of \$20,000 in our state treasury. The six thousand soldiers which the country needs, cost very little. The duties on foreign goods bring in much revenue, as does also the sale of public lands. Last year \$11,000,000 worth of land was sold by the government.

"America is a splendid land, when one has become somewhat accustomed to conditions here. I would now feel ill at ease in Germany where tyranny saps the marrow of the good Germans. The Europeans decry the institution of slavery in America, while they themselves are slaves to their oppressors. Over there the people seem to exist for the sake of the government. Here the government exists for the sake of the people. Among 1,000 Germans who emigrate for America, there are 999 who live happily here and feel themselves at home in a year's time. If, on the other hand, 1,000 Americans should go to Europe, I do not believe that scarcely one would feel happy there. Oh, indeed, America is a happy land! I have made application to become an American citizen, and have solemnly renounced my old king with joy.

"It is impossible to tell adequately what a fortunate country America is. The President of the United States occupies the highest office on earth, in as much as he alone is the first officer of the whole United States, and in as much as the United States is larger than all of western Europe. Europe has countless emperors, kings, princes, dukes, etc., etc. This President of ours is truly democratic. He walks up the streets of the capital city, just as I do. There is no idea of royal highness, not to speak of majesty. He is not even addressed as 'Mr.' President, because here the title of Mister is not used with other titles, as the German Herr is. In addressing him one therefore simply says, 'How do you do, President?', whereupon the President replies, 'I thank you, and how are you?'

"In a Prussian passport, which one often has difficulty in getting at all one reads: 'We by the grace of God, etc., etc., etc., make known herewith, that so and so, intends to travel via such and such places to such and such a port or place, etc., etc., etc.' In an American passport we read: 'Our fellow citizen, Mr. So and so, wishes to travel to Europe via such a port. We request therefore all our consuls to defend the same, where and when he may desire it. In the name of the Independence of the United States of America. I regret indeed that I did not come to this country twenty years ago. My children, however, will reap the blessing and benefit of my coming.

"It will seem an exaggeration, and you will be scarcely able to believe me, but I can truthfully assert, that a well-behaved slave is better off in this country than the European peasants in the old country. I know it will be hard for you to believe this, and I should not have believed it myself before coming here.

"At the time when the American colonies declared their independence from England, the following was regarded as one of the fundamental principles: 'Thou shalt acknowledge no lord but the Lord God—Thou shalt be ready to sacrifice thy life and thy possessions,—not for kings, but for the freedom of the fatherland.' For this reason I say, it is wrong to

prevent one from emigrating to America. I assure you, that whenever we speak of Germany, something that happens almost daily, we rejoice, that we are here, and have passed the period of probation successfully.

"Prussia and the United States stand at the opposite extremes of modern civilization, namely the autocratic and the liberal. In both lands a process of evolution is taking place, such as the world has never seen. We thank our Creator daily that he has led us hither, since we have learned from our own experience what it means to be free citizens in a free land. If the freedom of the press obtained over there, how gladly would I sit up many a half night through and write, in order to open the eyes of my dear Germans.

July 1848. "In so far as I am able to judge from the newspapers, I am led to surmise, that the unrest over there has not subsided, but rather that it has just begun, and that war and devastation will continue as long as all the superfluous thirty-six rulers have not been chased away, and Germany has been made a republic.* I wish that I had a capable correspondent over there. The newspaper reports are so uncertain and often so contradictory, that one is absolutely unable to get at the truth of things.

"The Russian Bear has no doubt moved to the border, in order, in due time to compensate himself for his trouble by acquiring this or that piece of land belonging to this or that of the thirty-six rulers. Would that at the time of the Berlin Revolution some one had had the happy thought to shoot Number 4 (Frederick William IV), as he, on his part, permitted his faithful subjects of Berlin to be cut down by the soldiery. In that event the other thirty-five would long ago have run away, for I have never yet heard that if one shot down one crow that the other 35 remained sitting on the perch.—God grant that the people may become enlightened

*Mr. Wulff here is referring to the German Revolution of 1848, when the German people demanded a constitutional government. For a most fascinating account of this endeavor see Carl Schurz' 'Reminiscences'.

soon, and that the lords by the grace of God may be hanged by the grace of God.

"We have heard of the June Revolution in Paris, and were not a little rejoiced to see that the good cause has won, and that the new republic has stood the trial of fire. In Germany too, blood will flow, but what is that compared with the freedom of the whole people. As long as there are emperors and kings there can be no freedom. I am sure that you would share my point of view, if you had been a citizen of our fortunate free America for thirteen years, as I now have been.

"According to our papers to-day it appears that still another has been added to your thirty-six rulers by the grace of God,—John of Austria. Hermann Kriege* will go to you, he who has studied freedom here, and he will try to make the good German people understand, that all the 'thirty-seven' are very superfluous beings, and that the people are old enough to govern themselves.

May 4, 1849. "The German people were on the right track, but they allowed themselves to be diverted from it by vain promises. I fear they do not want to become free. We pity them with our whole heart.

"Almost daily more immigrants, political refugees, arrive here. Many of them are from Elberfeld and Barmen, etc. In recent years many of the immigrants belong to the better classes. Usually about half of them settle here in or near

*Koerner, *ibid* 128-9. In the year 1845 Hermann Kriege landed in New York. He was born in 1820 in Westphalia. Studied at some of the best universities in Germany. Had very liberal views on account of which he was sought by autocratic government. Escaped to Belgium, then to London and finally to New York. Founded the 'Volkstribune' in New York. Was an enthusiastic abolitionist. Advocated a homestead law for the benefit of real settlers, which law was finally passed by congress in 1862. Sought to appeal to the German people to induce them to democratize their government by writing a series of life stories of the heroes of the American Revolution, under the title, 'The Fathers of the Republic', dealing with the lives of Thomas Payne, George Washington, Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson. In 1848 he went to Germany again to support the popular uprising. Appeared before the congress of working men in Berlin and sought to inspire them to social-democratic unions. He wrote to a friend, 'The proletariat for which I have been so enthusiastic, does not exist.' Returned disheartened to America. Died on the 31st of December 1850 in New York City.

St. Louis, while the other half either goes to the country, or moves on to Iowa or Wisconsin."

When in the year 1846 the United States became involved in the war with Mexico a large number of men from Missouri enlisted in the army. Among these were some who were very dear friends of Mr. Wulfig. In a letter dated May 20, 1846, he speaks of the enlistment of a youth who had been in his care since the boy's coming to this country. His relatives and friends in the old country were very much perturbed when they heard that this young man had joined the army. Mr. Wulfig's letter seeks to put them at ease, and at the same time we get an expression of his attitude in regard to the war, as also an expression of his love for his adopted country.

"Julius Wuesthoff has joined the army. The company to which he belongs is commanded by Captain Koch. Many of our friends are in the same company, as for example, Henry Gildehaus, Fred Meister, Kochkritz, and Bollhovenes. Hermann Schroeder belonged to the same regiment, namely The Texas Volunteers, but is assigned to another company.

"For your pacification I will say, that I envy rather than pity Julius. I should not have remained at home if my obligations to my wife and my children had not compelled me to stay. Julius is in the midst of faithful friends. He is well liked by his officers and his companions, and has strength and courage. After a careful study of the whole situation, I must say that Julius is to be envied. He has the honor and good fortune to be a free citizen of the free United States, and has the added and greater honor to be permitted to defend his adopted fatherland.

"If my son Charles were twenty years old instead of fourteen he would certainly not have stayed at home, as I regard this war absolutely just on our part."

One of the letters of this young man was found among the letters of Mr. Wulfig. In this he tells something of the journey to New Orleans where he went to join his regiment. We read:

"Below Vicksburg the weather became better, so that we could stay on deck all the time. The last day of our journey we passed plantation after plantation. Sometimes we saw from 400 to 500 negroes working in one field. They have to work day and night in the sugar cane. Everywhere one sees sugar mills. Till the end of February the slaves get only four or five hours of rest during the twenty-four hours of a day. On Sunday some of the owners give them the afternoon off. Then one can see them at church, or at a dance or visiting, or they are on the river in skiffs collecting drift wood, which they sell to the steamboats.

"When we arrived at New Orleans the moon was shining. For a mile and a half we passed large sailing ships, there must have been some 300 of them, then we passed a lot of steamboats, some 40 I should judge, and finally there were a lot of brigs and schooners.—The levee is five miles long."

Two letters by Mr. Wulfig's friends who participated in the campaign against Mexico are full of items of interest, which warrant their translation here. Both men were officers in the army. The writer of the first letter was a linguist and teacher of languages, which explains his interest in the Spanish language. We read:

"Santa Fe, December 6, 1846.

"Dear Wulfig:—Your letter pleased me immensely. It came like a refreshing shower after a long drought. Your delightful humor cheered not only our friends Mink, Flohr, Johanning, myself but other friends, as well, to whom we communicated its contents. In fact some of your trite sayings have already made the round of entire Santa Fe.

"You ask what we are doing. I presume I must start where I stopped in my account to the 'Tribune'. About the end of September, I was ordered to the grazing grounds at Dilgavo, to look after the army horses. I remained there till the last of October. Dilgavo is about fifteen miles from here. It is pleasantly located, and I spent five very delightful weeks there, spent chiefly in riding and hunting. In the neighborhood are several Mexican families descended from the Spanish nobility. In their

company I spent many a happy hour. In the evenings there was sometimes a fandango, with the most charming girls present. Such a fandango in the country is far more pleasing than here in the town. This is due to the fact that in the country there are not so many soldiers present, and then also, because the girls in the country are of a better class, healthier and more charming.

"Reluctantly I left Dilgavo, but the horses were sent to Bent's farm for the winter, and Lieutenant Johanning and I occupied a house here on November 2, where we have quickly established ourselves very comfortably. We have brought our household equipment over here and live like caballeros. For the poor soldiers barracks have been erected, where, however, they are unfortunately crowded together like herrings.

"Every one is criticising Santa Fe, this tedious place. For my part I am having a splendid time. For me the days pass like minutes. This is perhaps the reason why I have not written sooner. You will excuse my neglect when I tell you that a genuine passion for the Spanish language has possessed me. Of all the languages which I have hitherto studied, it is the noblest, clearest and richest. It is genuine music to my ears. You will see that I shall learn Spanish sooner and better than English. I have my entire room full of Spanish books. I read the whole day and in the night speak—in my dreams. Occasionally there is a knock at my door and Caballero Don Augusto receives a kind invitation to smoke a cigarrito with Senora and Senorita so and so. I rise, wrap myself in my domino and hasten to the palacio of the waiting beauty. All women here are emancipated. They recline on their divan like the inhabitants of the orient, smoke cigarritos and read Don Quixote. I enter. I hear a whispering: "Mi alma, mi curacion, mi querido". Unfortunately Casper Schlumpf, who formerly drove the omnibus for Tischlers, blows his bugle for the reveille. Away, out of the arms of morpheus and sweet dreams of love. A good artilleryman rushes to his cannon,—boots and saber,—and hastens thru the raw morning air to the roll call. The duties of the company are announced: nine men as guards, ten to the building

of the forts, ten to the sawmill, eight to the timber, three to police duty, twenty to cook for the others, twelve to care for the horses, twenty men are reported sick. Every man has his duties, and we lucky superiors wrap ourselves in the toga of our dignity and rejoice that we do not have to drill, because there are no men left to drill. So it has been for a long time. In the evening the whole battalion assembles upon the Plaza for dress parade before Major Clark, listens to tolerably good band music, and happily goes home for supper. Then usually Flohr and Mink come, and a discussion ensues. One is enthusiastic about the yellow and the other about the red stripes on his uniform. Major Clark maintains that we are artillerymen, and for that reason ought to have red stripes on our trouser legs. Captain Fischer, on the other hand, does not want to give up his yellow stripes, and threatens to put every one under arrest who would take off the yellow stripes and put on the red. Lieutenant Johanning wears red stripes,—horrors,—because he would rather be on friendly terms with Major Clark than with Captain Fischer. I shall remain neutral and shall sew a red stripe on my right trouser leg and a yellow one on my left, so that I need to turn myself only according to the way the wind blows.

"Tomorrow Lieutenant Kribben, with ten men of our company, will leave with Colonel Mitchell's command of 100 men for Chihuahua, to establish connection between our army and that of General Wool. It is a very trying trip, since our horses are in a very poor condition, because of lack of food and on account of the cold.

"My grey is fortunately still in good condition. A large number of our horses has died, and presumably most of the remainder of them will go to the devil during the winter. Uncle Sam has not only caused the men to wait in vain for their pay, but also has not given a single cent for the maintenance and feed of our noble animals. Money is very scarce, and most of the men are deeply indebted to the sutler, who charges them \$1.25 for a pint of brandy. The officers have all received their pay and live in affluence. The common

soldiers go hungry, thirsty, they curse and die. Every day we see some carried out.

"In our company the men are still in a fair condition, tho a large number of them look emaciated enough. We have at least not lost any of them by death. Now, to be sure, a crisis will come, which will give many a one the death blow. Captain Flohr has written a comedy, which he read aloud to everybody, and moreover wants to see it performed in our company. Whoever survives that may thank his Creator.

"Concerning the disagreement of our superior officers and our company, you have, no doubt, heard enough. The affair disgusts me and I let things go as they will, just so they stay ten paces from me. From the beginning I have met the old fellow in a manly manner and without anger, on the prairie as well as here, and I have the satisfaction that he has not only treated the whole company better, but also that he is convinced that I do not battle against the person but for principles and humanity. He does not only treat me with the greatest respect, but also tries to regain the esteem of the whole company. To be sure we are to start on our return march in a few months, and so there may be some policy in the game.

"The events of the war go their slow pace. We do not even know whether Wool has taken Chihuahua. I heard from some Mexican captains, that General Martinez was marching with 11,000 men toward Chihuahua, and that Santa Anna had declared that he would fight to the last Mexican before he would surrender a quarter of a mile of territory. We shall see.

"In the meantime we have built a superb fort, so that we can easily defend and maintain Santa Fe. About 3,000 men are stationed at Santa Fe. Doniphan's regiment is on an expedition against the Navajos. My private opinion is that this land will never remain a part of the United States. When the large army goes back next year, the revolt may arise again, and then they may even use the fort which we have built. The language and the religion constitute a people; all other boundaries are a makeshift, the work of map-makers. The Mexicans will learn English just as little as they will

give up their Catholic religion. Our invasion is doubtless very beneficial to the people here, for they learn much from our army, and are shaken out of their easy-going way. War is a tonic for nations, says Herder somewhere, and here one sees that he is right.

"With the greatest pleasure I think of the many delightful hours I have spent in your home, and hope to find you all well and happy upon my return.

Your friend,

August de Marle."

"Santa Fe, New Mexico, December 7, 1846.

"The letter of our dear 'Uncle' Wulfling, dated September 25, which was received day before yesterday, pleased us immensely, since it is a proof that you take an interest in our fate. In spite of the fact that such a deplorable state of affairs exists in St. Louis your sense of humor has not forsaken you.

"Under the prevailing condition of lack of money every one is weary of purposeless loafing and longs to be back in St. Louis again. De Marle, Flohr and myself occasionally study, and can find company more easily; moreover, we were never so destitute to be obliged to forego such amusements as can be paid for with money. But why the great number of soldiers do not die of ennui is a wonder. It proves that the human animal can stand much.

"In comparison with other companies, the state of health in our company is still fairly good. No deaths have occurred in our company, altho many, I among them, have been very sick. We owe the superior state of health in a large measure to the consistent and conscientious care of Doctor Luethy, who serves his comrades in a most devoted manner, and saves them from calomel poisoning. Thanks to his clever treatment the men fairly need to be sent to the hospital. Those, however, who reach this institution of murder, and are stupid enough to swallow even the twelfth part of the medicines administered there, are as good as dead. To have a correct conception of

the skill of these physicians one must have himself lain sick in one of these institutions.

"For months we have not had any German newspapers. I cannot imagine that my friend Benkendorf has neglected to send them. I rather think that the infamous native hords let no carrier live who falls into their hands. Please tell Benkendorf to send all papers to de Marle, and put them in envelopes addressed to Major Clark, Commandant Battalion Light Artillery, Missouri Volunteers, via Fort Leavenworth, then they will be more sure to arrive and will be sent with the letters. Benkendorf ought to write to de Marle anyway, as per agreement, if he wants further articles from him. De Marle does not write as much as at first. He says there is an art of keeping silent, whereby one gains time to learn Spanish and to visit the ladies, I meant to say, visit the ladies to learn Spanish. Because of the good standing he has with the captain he has but little military duty to complain of. Thus he has ample time to gather his vocabulary from all sources, which he honestly utilizes. At present he is paying court to the richest, most interesting, and most esteemed widow in New Mexico. Senora Tula is really a remarkable woman. In her drawing room one finds the best society of Santa Fe. The governor and officers frequent there daily. She is the lady who but recently advanced our army a few thousand dollars. She is the one who can give the best biographical account and the best characterization of all Mexican generals and presidents, many of them were personally known to her.

"The real reason why de Marle has not written more for publication is the fact that he does not care to say anything about affairs in our company, for in the end nothing good could come of it for him. Because he did not know how to keep his mouth shut, he received such a jolt that he was hurled from Leipzig to Santa Fe. (Evidently de Marle was a political refugee from Germany.) Doubtless he fears that a second jolt might land him in the Pacific ocean.

"In Captain Fischer a genuine metamorphosis has taken place. This rough Prussian under-officer has become the best of captains. This fortunate change he owes in a large

measure to de Marle and myself. He is actually becoming popular in the company, for he does everything for them that they might wish. He even lets Lieutenant Johanning alone. If he is wise he will continue in this way, for the return to St. Louis is not far distant. Instead of tormenting the men with roll calls and parades, etc., etc., he torments them now with a product of his belletristic efforts. Just think he has written a comedy, which is to be presented by men of his company on a specially prepared German stage.

"I have finally obtained my desired discharge from service, ostensibly on account of ill health. However, what induced me chiefly to seek it was the fact that I am tired of the present soldier life, which consists of nothing but 'left about' and 'right about,' guard duty, building of the fort and sawmill, occasional starvation, constant association with common fellows and quarreling with officers. Moreover, I should scarcely have been able to carry out my fond wish of seeing the states of Old Mexico. Owing to the fact that I secured my discharge, I shall not only get my salary, which has been reduced lately, and twelve dollars per month for the maintenance of my horse, but also my traveling expenses from St. Louis to Fort Leavenworth, and from here back to St. Louis. This amount will be paid me in part in cash and in part in the form of drafts on the Bank of Missouri. The whole amounts to a goodly sum. During the last few days of service my horse escaped from the herd. I have had this loss correctly attested, perhaps I shall get it replaced, because there is no fodder here for the animals. The whole army looks with anxiety forward to some action by congress which would allow feed for the horses. It is probable that all horses will die during the winter from lack of food, or at least will be wholly unfit for the return journey.

"About the last of this month or the beginning of the next Doctor Massure and I shall start on our journey. Doctor Massure wishes me to go with him as a companion and insists upon defraying all the expenses. I shall ask you therefore to send all my letters to New Orleans, in care of Bensick and Company. We shall arrive in New Orleans next May or

June. The trip will not only be very interesting but also very comfortable. The doctor is a Frenchman and a good companion. He has two wagons and two servants, in other words he is a *born vivant*. He is rich and insists that I shall enjoy, without charge, everything he enjoys on the journey. I would be a fool if I did not accept such an invitation, in spite of the fact that it is not entirely without danger. The doctor plans to go from here via El Paso del Norte to Nannora and from there to Chihuahua, Mexico City, Vera Cruz, New Orleans to St. Louis.

"War news I cannot give you, except that today a detachment of 100 men under Captain Mitchell's command, among whom there is also Kribben, have started for Chihuahua, presumably to effect communication with General Wool's army. Whether the men will reach Chihuahua is a question, since they are ordered eventually to return to this place. We do not know for certain whether General Wool is in Chihuahua or not. Neither do we hear anything concerning Kearney, who, as you already know, is marching with a large number of his dragoons to California. Our latest news comes from St. Louis. I still believe that this scandalous war will soon end. Santa Anna is without doubt paid by the United States. Why else should the Secretary of War have asked for \$2,000,000 to begin negotiations of peace? How was it possible for Santa Anna to pass unhindered thru the American fleet? What of it if he should now appear in a military capacity before Mexico City? What of it if he should win a battle from the Americans? Money is required for business and without it he might not be able to conclude an honorable peace. What an unhappy policy for a Republic? What would Washington and Jefferson have said to that?

"I had almost forgotten to tell you that de Marle and Flohr also intend to make the return journey to St. Louis thru Old Mexico, if it is at all possible, and not via the prairie trail. De Marle stands well with General Kearney, perhaps he will be able to carry out his plan."

Your,

J. H. Mink.

Another letter to Mr. Wulffing contains elements of interest. Tho the writer was not a follower of Duden we venture to insert his communication in here, since it allows us a brief glance into the career of one of the many political refugees which sought our shores at that and at later times. We read:

Hustisford, Wisconsin, March 4, 1850.

"Now I will briefly relate to you the event of my life. You know that shortly after the death of my father, I was arrested and was kept in prison for one and one-half years, for having uttered political convictions, which are now generally accepted and which everyone utters with impunity. In 1826 I escaped, spent a few months in England, and then set sail for New York. In Albany I gave private instruction for one year, whereupon I secured a good position in a high school of Pittsfield, Mass., which was patterned after a German model. A short while afterwards I received a call as professor from the university at Athens, Georgia. A short time thereafter I married Miss von Vechten in Albany, the daughter of one of the most celebrated jurists in America. We have three children. After sixteen years of service I resigned my position. We went to Germany where we lived very happily with our children in Bon for two years. Still we had an insatiable yearning for America, and since I like country life, I decided to buy land in Wisconsin. Here we now live on a large and fertile farm, and in addition own a flour mill and a saw mill, which we own in partnership with the nephew of my wife. On the whole I am very much pleased with my situation, only the climate of Wisconsin is too severe.

William Lehmann."

The ability of those early German pioneers to express themselves in poetic form is a constant surprise and pleasure to one interested in the written documents which they have left to posterity. So we also find among the papers of Mr. Gustav Wulffing some poems. One that pleases the writer especially expresses a deep grief felt at severing the bonds that

tied this man of affairs to his native land. In clever verse he states the reason for his leaving. It was not a sense of guilt, not thirst for riches, but the wantonness of shameless tyrants which consumed the marrow of the German people and caused them to cast their lot with a foreign land.

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JAYHAWKERS IN MISSOURI, 1858-1863

BY HILDEGARDE ROSE HERKLOTZ.

SECOND ARTICLE.

CHAPTER III.

MISSOURI PREPARES TO RESIST THE JAYHAWKERS, 1860.

The occasion that called out the Missouri Volunteer Militia to the Kansas border in November, 1860, was the threat of Montgomery to gain "possession of Fort Scott and other places near the state line to prevent a fire in the rear while he cleaned out Southern Missouri of its slaves." He declared that he would first exterminate every vestige of pro-slaveryism in Kansas, and then invade Missouri for the purpose of kidnapping and freeing slaves, murdering slave-owners, and destroying property. It was said that Montgomery, assisted by Dr. Charles Jennison, had equipped a company of three hundred well-mounted, well-drilled, and disciplined men, who were supplied with provisions, arms, ammunition, and clothing by regularly organized eastern abolitionists. These armed men had control of Southern Kansas, and were holding that section of the Territory in utter defiance of all law and authority.¹

On November 11 these marauders, under the direction of Dr. Jennison, hung Russell Hindes, a citizen of Missouri, while he was on a visit to his mother who lived in the Kansas Territory. According to a paper found in the murdered man's overcoat pocket after his body had been brought home, Hindes was executed because he engaged in hunting and kidnapping negroes in 1859. A postscript stated that others would likewise be executed if they were found taking a part in the same occupation. Affidavits of George and Charity

¹ Citizens of Vernon County to Stewart, November 18, 1860, *Missouri, House Journal*, 21 Assem., 1 Sess., App., 3-4; Snyder to Stewart, November 26, 1860, *ibid.*, 7-8; *Osage Valley Star*, November 22, 1860.

Hindes, the brother and sister of the murdered man, stated that Russell Hindes did not kidnap a negro, but had helped Mr. Lewis Reece, of Bates county, to take a negro to Butler, Missouri, where his master, Dr. Thornton, resided. Hindes received five dollars reward for aiding in the restoration of this fugitive slave to his master.²

Colonel James Montgomery indorsed the hanging of Hindes. When James Hanway, a conservative freestate man of Linn county, asked Montgomery the reason for the execution, he declared that Hindes had been hung for man-stealing according to the law found in Exodus, XXI, 16 "And he that stealeth a man and selleth him, or if he be found in his hand, he shall surely be put to death."³

Samuel Scott, at one time Sheriff of Bates county, was also taken from his home in Linn county, Kansas, and murdered on November 18.⁴ These murders showed that Montgomery was carrying out his purpose of murdering all persons who sought to reclaim runaway slaves.⁵ Jennison agreed with Montgomery's plan of liberation, and declared his intention of raiding into Missouri and setting the slaves free there first, and then extending operations southward into Arkansas and Texas.⁶

Judge Joseph Williams who presided over the United States District Court convened at Fort Scott became frightened at the threats of Montgomery and Jennison to prevent the court from holding its session on November 19, and he, together with other United States officers, fled to Missouri. In a letter to Governor Stewart he stated that three hundred armed abolitionists under Montgomery and Jennison had begun a war on law-abiding citizens of southern Kansas, and that the former had taken possession of Fort Scott and had broken up the United States Court there, thus compelling

² Affidavits of George and Charity Hindes, in *Missouri, House Journal*, 21 Assem., 1 Sess., App., 14-20.

³ Holcombe, *History of Vernon County, Missouri*, 245.

⁴ Citizens of Bates County to Parsons, December 2, 1860, in *Missouri, House Journal*, 21 Assem., 1 Sess., App., 8-9.

⁵ *Daily Missouri Republican*, December 3, 1860.

⁶ *Ibid.*, December 8, 1860.

"the United States officers, including the judge, to fly for their lives." He made known Montgomery's intention to invade Missouri to release every slave and hang every master, and stated that citizens in Bates and Vernon counties were leaving their homes for the interior.⁷

In consequence of this news from Kansas, meetings were held in Osceola, Clinton, Warsaw, West Point, and other towns in the Missouri border counties for the purpose of adopting immediate measures for protection. Volunteer militia companies were organized in these towns, and the citizens appealed to Governor Stewart to send men and arms to the western border to protect the people and enforce the laws.⁸

J. F. Snyder, Division Inspector of the Sixth Military District, Missouri Militia, likewise informed Governor Stewart that the citizens of Vernon county had cause to fear invasion because the marauders from Kansas had declared their intention of beginning a crusade upon the institution of slavery in Missouri, and of taking all property possible from the Missourians for their support. He proceeded to organize a company of volunteer militia in this county.⁹

In response to demands for protection Governor Stewart called into service the Missouri Volunteer Militia of Saint Louis, under the command of Brigadier-General D. M. Frost, to which was added the Governor's Guard, a company of militia from Jefferson City, under General Parsons. He did this because he believed it would have been impossible to rely upon the unorganized militia of the border, and, even if it had been organized, the people who would have made up such a militia might have disregarded territorial boundary lines in their earnest desire to retaliate.¹⁰

⁷ Williams to Stewart, November 20, 1860, *Missouri, House Journal*, 21 Assem., 1 Sess., App., 6; *Daily Missouri Republican*, November 22, 1860.

⁸ *Osage Valley Star*, November 29, 1860; *Liberty Weekly Tribune*, November 30, 1860; *Daily Missouri Republican*, November 23, December 2, 1860.

⁹ Snyder to Stewart, November 26, 1860, *Missouri, House Journal*, 21 Assem., 1 Sess., App., 7-8.

¹⁰ Stewart to Senate and House of Representatives, January 3, 1861, in *Missouri, House Journal*, 21 Assem., 1 Sess., 27; Hopewell, *History of the Missouri Volunteer Militia of Saint Louis*, 26.

General Frost received the order to repel invasions and restore peace to the border on Friday, November 23, and thirty-six hours thereafter his brigade was en route for the southwestern frontier. The members of the different militia companies proceeded at once to prepare for the long march which they had to undertake. This preparation was no small undertaking. Supplies of every kind had to be purchased, and on Friday and Saturday every one was busily engaged in making final arrangements. The brigade was to leave Saint Louis on Sunday morning at ten o'clock, and early that morning interested spectators assembled about armories and on street corners to await the coming of the soldiers. The brigade formed in the vicinity of Sixth and Walnut Streets and from there marched to the Seventh Street Depot where the troops boarded the train which was to carry them to the frontier. The departure took place at one o'clock when, amid the general enthusiasm of the multitude, the train pulled out, and the Missouri Volunteer Militia, consisting of six hundred and thirty men, was on its way to capture Montgomery and his guerrilla followers. They proceeded to the terminus of the Pacific Railroad at Smithton, from which place the troops began their advance to Fort Scott.¹¹ The progress of the expedition was somewhat delayed after the march began, because the line of march was dependent upon the features of the country as regarded the necessities of the expedition, such as water, wood, forage, and other essentials. Suitable places to camp were scarce and were situated at inconvenient distances.¹²

Upon arrival on the western border on December 4, General Frost called upon General Harney, who, at the head of two hundred United States Dragoons, had come to Fort Scott on December 1, to protect the authorities there in the exercise of their functions, and to prevent Montgomery and his Jayhawkers from interfering with land sales, which were advertised for December 3. Montgomery consented

¹¹ *Daily Missouri Republican*, November 26, 1860; Frost to Stewart, December 26, 1860, in *Missouri, House Journal*, 21 Assem., 1 Sess., App., 10.

¹² *Daily Missouri Republican*, December 3, 1860.

to the sales when he saw that General Harney and his troops meant business. General Harney informed General Frost that Fort Scott had been threatened the night previous, and that he intended to send a force on December 5 to capture Montgomery at his fort, which was situated fifteen miles from the Missouri line, and twenty-five miles north of Fort Scott. Harney and Frost planned to unite their forces if Montgomery and his organized band should give battle. But when Montgomery saw that he would have to fight both federal and state troops, he disbanded his men and left the country.¹³

Montgomery's friends and followers in Linn and Bourbon counties held a convention at Mount City, Kansas, and passed resolutions defending his actions. They believed that the execution of Hindes, Scott, and Moore was justifiable on the ground that these men were base criminals who sought to deprive men of their dearest rights, and claimed that any person who engaged in kidnapping and manhunting was worthy of death. They expressed their determination to use any means necessary to prevent kidnapping upon Kansas soil. They likewise regarded the presence of the United States Dragoons under General Harney at Fort Scott as an infringement of their rights, and signified their intention of defending themselves against all forces which might be brought to bear against them. It was their desire that the War Department's action in sending troops to the Kansas Territory to exterminate those whom they regarded as "trusty neighbors, good citizens, and honest men" should cease.¹⁴

Since Montgomery had dispersed his men before the brigade was able to meet them in battle, General Frost believed that it was no longer necessary to retain the whole command upon the frontier. He did think, however, that the enemy still existed and that the welfare of the State de-

¹³ Frost to Stewart, December 26, 1860, *Missouri, House Journal*, 21 Assem., 1 Sess., App., 11; *Daily Missouri Republican*, November 24, 1860; Holcombe, *History of Vernon County, Missouri*, 252.

¹⁴ Convention of Linn and Bourbon Counties, December, 1860, in *Missouri, House Journal*, 21 Assem., 1 Sess., App., 23-24.

manded armed protection. He therefore recommended to the Governor the organization of a force of two hundred men to act as a patrol upon the western border. This suggestion was acceded to, and Colonel John Tracy was sent with orders to Frost to organize such a force with volunteers from his command or from inhabitants in that vicinity, and that the balance of the command should report to the Governor at Jefferson City. General Frost complied with this order and authorized the organization of the Southwest Battalion under the command of Colonel J. S. Bowen to patrol and protect the frontier. This Battalion was composed of three companies of mounted riflemen and one of artillery, and was formed from volunteers from Frost's Brigade and citizens of Bates and Vernon counties—225 men in all. The remainder of the command was conducted to Jefferson City and Saint Louis, and discharged from active service on December 16, 1860, having thus had twenty-two days of actual service. The purpose of leaving this force to patrol the border was to restore confidence in the people and to give them a renewed sense of security.¹⁵

The prompt action of Governor Stewart in sending troops to the border to defend the life and property of the people there at a time when they were unable to defend themselves because of the lack of arms and munition was hailed with feelings of greatest satisfaction by these border people, and they held meetings at which they adopted resolutions expressing their gratitude to the Governor for his action and his determination to suppress the threatened invasion of the border.¹⁶ There were some people, however, who looked upon the marching of the gallant Saint Louis Brigade to the southwest as a very amusing incident. Colonel J. F. Snyder, Division Inspector of the Sixth Military District, Missouri Militia, held this view. When Montgomery threatened an

¹⁵ Frost to Stewart, December 8, 10, 1860, *Daily Missouri Republican*, December 11, 12, 1860; Hopewell, *History of the Missouri Volunteer Militia of Saint Louis*, 28; Report of the Committee on Militia, in *Missouri, Senate Journal*, 21 Assem., 1 Sess., App., 565.

¹⁶ *Daily Missouri Republican*, December 1, 5, 1860.

invasion of Missouri on November 19, Colonel Snyder had been ordered to use all available means at his command to repel invasions, and he proceeded at once to effect a thorough organization of the militia in Bates, Vernon, and Barton counties. He believed that the militia of his district, thus organized, would have been able and willing to repel any "nigger-stealing outlaws" that Montgomery might have marched against the State, if they had had the proper means of defense. He asked Governor Stewart to establish an arsenal at Bolivar with arms for five hundred men and ammunition for a three-month's campaign. He wanted munitions of war, and not men, from other districts. To him, as well as to other people, the calling of the Saint Louis Brigade to the frontier meant the underestimation of the ability of the volunteer militia of the western border counties.¹⁷

Missouri was not invaded by Montgomery at this time. He came down from Mound City with about sixteen men and approached Fort Scott, but no one there was molested. Judge Williams made no attempt to hold the United States court, but, instead, became frightened and fled into Missouri before the time set for the opening of the court, thereby creating more excitement than would otherwise have existed. Masters and their slaves left the western borders of Bates and Vernon counties for the interior, and slavery was practically abolished there for a time. All the excitement seemed to have been caused by the fear of what the Jayhawkers might do. This fear was based upon the knowledge of what they were able and inclined to do, as well as upon the remembrances of what they had already done.¹⁸

Governor Stewart's successor, C. F. Jackson, who came into office on January 3, 1861, continued his predecessor's policy of maintaining an armed force along the western border for the purpose of giving to those citizens there that protec-

¹⁷ Snyder to Stewart, December 12, 1860, in *Missouri Historical Review*, II, 77; Holcombe, *History of Vernon County, Missouri*, 262-263.

¹⁸ *Liberty Weekly Tribune*, December 7, 1860; *Daily Missouri Republican*, December 8, 1860; Holcombe, *History of Vernon County, Missouri*, 247.

tion of life and property which they had a right to demand. He praised Frost's Saint Louis Brigade for the promptness and efficiency which they displayed in responding to Governor Stewart's call to defend the frontier from the ravages of the outlaws.¹⁹

Along in March, 1861, Governor Jackson received resolutions from the House of Representatives requesting him to furnish it with information concerning the advisability and necessity of continuing longer in the service of the State the military force on the southwest border. In a special message on March 7, 1861, he informed the House of the reasons why the force should be continued.²⁰ Adjutant-General Warwick Hough, on February 25, 1861, addressed a communication to Colonel John S. Bowen, the officer commanding on the southwest border, regarding the expediency of withdrawing from active service the battery attached to Bowen's command. Bowen informed Hough that if the interest of the State required the removal of the battery, he would do the best he could to preserve the efficiency of his command without it, but he added that the battery had a "powerful moral effect on the border, inspiring the people and the troops with a degree of confidence, and the enemy with a timidity which could not be produced by a regiment of infantry."²¹ Bowen informed Governor Jackson that the Jayhawkers had threatened to use against his command the volunteer force which the Territorial Legislature had authorized to be raised in Linn and Bourbon counties.²²

Jackson also received remonstrances from five hundred and six citizens of Bates, Vernon, Henry and other counties on the southwest frontier against the withdrawal of the Southwest Battalion from the service of the State. These people claimed that the armed population of Kansas were still organized with the intention of committing murder and rob-

¹⁹ Jackson's Inaugural, January 3, 1861, *Missouri, House Journal*, 21 Assem., 1 Sess., 51.

²⁰ Jackson to House of Representatives, March 7, 1861, *Missouri, House Journal*, 21 Assem., 1 Sess., App., 755-756.

²¹ Bowen to Hough, *Missouri, House Journal*, 21 Assem., 1 Sess., App., 756.

²² Bowen to Jackson, February 3, 1861, *ibid.*, 761.

bery in their counties in case the Battalion should be removed. In view of that fact, they insisted that it would be only an act of extravagance to disband this necessary force when they felt sure that as soon as the Battalion was withdrawn from the frontier, another force would have to be called out to prevent the border from becoming desolated. They believed that the present Battalion was not only a body around which people could rally in case of invasion, but, in addition, it provided military instruction for the citizens.²³ The letter from Colonel Bowen, as well as the remonstrance from the citizens of the border counties, left no doubt in Governor Jackson's mind as to the necessity of continuing the force on the western border. He felt that its withdrawal would only be a signal to the Kansas marauders to renew their plundering attacks upon unoffending citizens living there.²⁴

The Battalion remained on duty until the latter part of April, 1861, when Captain Jackson's Battery of Light Artillery and Captain E. McDonald's Company of Mounted Riflemen were ordered to Saint Louis and the other companies were disbanded.²⁵ General Frost was an intelligent officer and a strict disciplinarian, and his campaign familiarized the officers and the men with the routine of camp duties, and instructed them in the rudiments of soldiership. While the troops under Bowen were encamped on the western border, the Jayhawkers on several occasions showed themselves in the vicinity of their camps, but they lacked the courage to make an attack or to remain stationary until they should be attacked.²⁶ This Southwest Battalion formed the nucleus of the force which was later organized at Camp Jackson to aid Governor Jackson in his plan to carry Missouri out of the Union, but its dispersion by General Nathaniel Lyon and Frank P. Blair prevented Jackson from accomplishing his object.²⁷

(To be continued.)

²³ *Ibid.*, 757; Orrick to Gatewood, January 28, 1861, *ibid.*, 760.

²⁴ Jackson to House of Representatives, March 7, 1861, *Missouri, House Journal*, 21 Assem., 1 Sess., App., 755-756.

²⁵ Holcombe, *History of Vernon County, Missouri*, 268.

²⁶ Hopewell, *History of the Missouri Volunteer Militia of Saint Louis*, 28; Moore, "Missouri", in *Confederate Military History*, IX, 10.

²⁷ Viles, "Documents Illustrating the Troubles on the Border, 1860", in *Missouri Historical Review*, II, 62.

HISTORICAL NOTES AND COMMENTS

To one familiar only with the Missouri of 1900 or even of 1910, the Missouri of 1923 is strange and new. This is true in every phase of activity and thought. It is especially marked in the field of history. Few states, if any, have made greater comparative progress in historical interest. A glance at the membership of this Society, the character and circulation of the *Review*, the annual crop of graduate studies on Missouri history, the varied textbooks on this subject, the thousands of pupils in grade and high school Missouri history classes, the scores of teachers of Missouri history taking work in the state teachers' colleges and universities, the Missouri history requirements of the state department of education, the action of legislative bodies and state officials, and, most important, the attitude of the leading citizens of Missouri—these indicate a new Missouri history spirit. This spirit has entered fields once regarded as alien to history. This summer the senior class of the school of journalism of the University of Missouri will take a month's trip through south Missouri. Why? To inform these future leaders of the press of their State. For weeks these students have been delving in county, town, and state histories in the State Historical Society. What an asset will these journalists be to old Missouri!

The new Greater Missouri movement is much along these lines. Some say it is exploitation work, but such work today must include statistical historical data. Note the change in the "Blue Book" this last decade. More and more one sees emphasis placed on Missouri history. The Missouri Pacific railway is inaugurating a monthly magazine. Its first appeal will be the historical. Note the anniversary publications of banks and commercial houses. History including more than the institution itself is placed foremost. Equally marked is the change in both city and country press. Historical editions and historical feature articles appear more and more frequently. Why? Because Missourians have

developed a pride in the history of their community and state. Even in agriculture the same spirit is seen. The State Board of Agriculture of Missouri now employs a full-time research agricultural historian, Mr. John Ashton. Mr. Ashton has recently compiled a remarkably interesting and valuable monograph on "A History of Hogs and Pork Production in Missouri," (Bulletin, Vol. 20, No. 1, January, 1923, State Board of Agriculture, Jefferson City, Mo.) I have seen no similar work of equal value published in this country. Monographs of like character will be issued from time to time as compiled by Mr. Ashton.

These facts are not inclusive but they are sufficient to indicate a new Missouri in the field of history. There is nothing on the horizon of the future to indicate a lessening of historical interest and work in this State. History, together with education, travel and associations, journalism, and other agencies, is aiding to make our people one people. To break down the barriers of race, river, mountains, city and country, prejudice and provincialism—this is one task Missourians have set their hands to do.

APPRECIATION.

The State Historical Society is performing an indispensable service of the highest value and deserves the cooperation and support of every Missourian.—Honorable Jesse W. Barrett, Attorney General of Missouri, Jefferson City, Missouri, March 26, 1923.

I received the Biennial Report of The State Historical Society and read it yesterday. I was interested in going over the membership list to note the names of 79 of my former students of Missouri state history in the list, but I also noticed the absence of a great many teachers of high school history in the State. I think the report is a most excellent one and I believe it ought to be read by as many people as we can get to read it.—Professor C. H. McClure, Warrensburg, Missouri, March 12, 1923.

The January number of *The Missouri Historical Review* just reached me, and I have greedily read it. Let me congratulate you on the excellent work you are doing, making the *Review* so valuable. I note especially the article on "The Five Oldest Family Newspapers" and "The Missourian." I have taken part of the facts contained in the latter and some of the words, and made an article for the *Shelbina* (Mo.) *Democrat*.—W. O. L. Jewett, Editor, Hollywood, California, March 29, 1923.

Having been a resident of Missouri for over fifty-seven years, and somewhat familiar with its history, I have enjoyed the articles in *The Missouri Historical Review* very much. They will no doubt be of great value to future historians of Missouri and its citizens.—James E. Withrow, St. Louis, Missouri, January 18, 1923.

I have hugely enjoyed reading *The Missouri Historical Review* and am proud indeed of the work it carries on.—Mrs. Eugene N. Maupin, Lentner, Missouri, May 10, 1923.

The friends to whom you sent the *Reviews*, received and are delighted with them. I hope they will prove constant subscribers and useful members of the Society. I will gladly do all I can towards the growth of the Society in all respects. I find great joy in going through the articles and seem to walk beside the writers as I read, for a great portion of the articles treat of much I am familiar with personally, and a larger portion from my husband's statements during our many years together.—Mrs. Jessie E. Foster, Fruitvale, California, February 20, 1923.

It has been my intention for some time to write you how much I enjoy *The Missouri Historical Review*. I should miss it very much if it did not come to my desk.—Mrs. O. W. Bleack, Farmington, Missouri, January 18, 1923.

The Missouri Historical Review has been a source of perpetual delight. It is always welcome with its messages of enlightenment and enrichment and especially creating in our hearts greater reverence for the thoughts and deeds of our noble pioneers and honored ancestors.—Mrs. Frank F. Todd, Kansas City, Missouri, January 9, 1923.

MISSOURI LOSING RANK IN PENOLOGY.

It is a rare Missourian who has not heard that the State Penitentiary at Jefferson City is one of the largest in America. This has been taught in the schools for a quarter of a century, and has seldom been publicly denied or explained. Many may be surprised to learn that like most striking generalizations, there is no longer anything spectacular in this one. Missouri must be content with more temperate rank in the penology division. Most Missourians have long since relinquished State pretensions in the banditry section, even though some writers persisted in the faith for decades; Missourians must now give up rank in state convicts. In fact Missouri is not even holding her own. The State is slipping badly. Her universities, colleges, and schools threaten the depopulation of her prisons.

The U. S. Department of Commerce has recently issued a pamphlet on this subject. In 1917 there were 2,624 prisoners in the Missouri State prison; in 1922 there were 2,283 prisoners—a decrease of 13 per cent in five years. Only four states had a larger per cent of decrease. The United States showed an increase of 10.1 per cent. Missouri's rank in number of prisoners in 1922 was tenth, her total population rank in 1920 was ninth.

Missouri is fortunate in having only one state prison. It furnishes usable data to so many writers and lecturers. Alabama and Texas also have only one state prison and they are even more available as examples, since each has more prisoners than Missouri. These three states, and especially Missouri, would receive much less publicity if each had three state prisons like Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, and California, or like Pennsylvania with five and New York with eleven. Of course the number of prisons does not make the number of prisoners, but if Missouri's 2,283 state prisoners were lodged in three or four prisons the State would not be exceptional. The investigators could not find remarkable data on Missouri then, even if all prisoners—state, county, and city—were included. The total of all Missouri prisoners in 1922 was only 3,958, compared with 4,505 in 1917—another 13 per cent decrease. The U. S. showed an increase of .7 per cent. In rank Missouri was tenth in all prisoners. Eleven states had a larger per cent of decrease than Missouri, but most states had larger increases over the five year period.

In some states where the executive and judicial departments are known for their vigor, decreases in prisoners are seen and in other states with like governmental agencies of vigor increases are noted. From a geographical viewpoint some interesting figures are seen. Of the six New England states, four showed decreases. Two of the three Middle Atlantic states showed decreases. Three of the five East North Central states showed decreases. Only two, including Missouri, of the seven West North Central states showed decreases. The nine South Atlantic states had three with decreases, and the four East South Central states had one.

The four West South Central states had two decreases and the three Pacific states had none. The eight Mountain states had five decreases. To generalize on such data is inviting, but hazardous. Some may maintain that the states showing decreases in prisoners are states with a lax system of law enforcement. Others might maintain with more logic, that strict and quick enforcement of law is conducive to such decreases. Perhaps more fundamental is an appreciation of the old saying that education decreases crime and poverty. At least one cannot forget that the last five years witnessed an educational revival in Missouri that was remarkable and that these years saw the number of prisoners reduced 13 per cent.

The period from 1917 to 1922 was a most trying one, from an economic and a sociological viewpoint. A remarkable prosperity period was followed by a severe depression. War was followed by peace and unemployment, these by full employment and slow readjustment. Such conditions were provocative of unrest and discontent. The normal stabilizers of society as respect for law, belief in religion, hope of material gain, and regard for public service, were weakened. The period was abnormal. There was a tendency to disregard the wisdom of man. So-called "crime waves" appeared. Still Missouri decreased her number of prisoners 13 per cent.

Missouri may have heard that "it costs more to handle criminals in this country now than it costs to maintain all of the educational institutions in the country." Anyhow, Missouri is losing rank in penology, and her universities, colleges, and schools are being crowded with boys and girls. The Missouri State Penitentiary is no longer the largest in the U. S. and Missouri no longer has high rank in her number of prisoners, but the Missouri State Teachers Association does rank second in membership in America. One wonders if the 20,000 Missouri school teachers had anything to do with that 13 per cent decrease in prisoners. One wonders if education is competing with penology.

MISSOURI WRITERS GUILD.

At the annual meeting in Columbia of the Missouri Writers Guild, the following officers were elected: president, J. Breckenridge Ellis, Plattsburg; vice-presidents, Hugh F. Grinstead and Ruby W. Freudenberger, Columbia; secretary-treasurer, P. Caspar Harvey, Liberty. The following compose the new executive committee: Louis Dodge, B. K. Baghdigian, J. W. Earp, Mrs. R. G. Hulburt, Mrs. Belle T. McCahan, Mrs. Maebelle McCalment, Mrs. Mary B. Woodson, Walter Williams.

VALUABLE DONATION.

The State Historical Society received in May a valuable shipment of Missouri newspapers from the W. B. Rogers Printing Company of Trenton, Missouri. The shipment included fifty-six volumes of the *Trenton Republican* and *Tribune*. They cover the years from 1869 to 1899, after which date The State Historical Society's files begin. Embraced in the shipment were the following:

The Weekly Tribune and The Republican, Vols. 1-18 (1869-1899)

The Trenton Evening Republican, Vols. 1-21 (1884-1899).

The Trenton Weekly Tribune, Vols. 1-9 (1891-1899).

Trenton Morning Tribune, Vols. 1-8 (1891-1897).

These valuable files were sent to The State Historical Society for safe-keeping, title remaining with the owners, The W. B. Rogers Printing Company. By this arrangement the owners insure themselves against any loss of their files through destruction by fire or theft and still retain immediate access to any volumes needed; the State of Missouri obtains the use of the files which will enable research workers to obtain information that would probably be beyond their reach if the files remain in the local office.

Other Missouri editors are seriously considering either donating outright their old files, in order to insure their preservation for posterity, or placing them on deposit in The State

Historical Society for reference use and safe-keeping. There are advantages accruing both to the owner and the state by either arrangement. One of the most regrettable features of the local newspaper files is that they are so frequently destroyed or lost. A newspaper questionnaire was recently sent out by The State Historical Society to hundreds of Missouri editors. The replies indicate that only a comparatively small number of the files go back more than ten to twenty years, and that seventy-five per cent of the files before 1900 have been lost or destroyed.

The loss of a whole newspaper file is more than the destruction of private property. It involves the loss of the records of the people which can not be replaced by any means or by the expenditures of any sums. A public depository owned by the people of the state is one certain way of insuring the preservation of such records. If the owner cannot be convinced of this fact then local fireproof quarters should be provided in the interest both of the owner and the public. There are counties in this state whose history can never be fully compiled owing to the loss by fire or carelessness of the records of the people of that county. It is one of the purposes of The State Historical Society to inform the citizens of Missouri that the preservation of their records is as necessary as the legality of their titles and that this Society is glad to co-operate in every way possible in the preservation of such records.

KANSAS CITY.

The will of the late Frank Rozzelle, ex-police commissioner, ex-city counselor, a steadfast friend of Kansas City, after bequests to relatives and to his faithful and devoted secretary, leaves the remainder of his estate, estimated at \$200,000, to the fund for suitable buildings to house the art treasures which will come to Kansas City under the will of the late William R. Nelson. To this building fund Mr. Nelson's widow left her estate on her death in 1921.

Mr. Nelson's will directed that all his estate, except only the home, was to go to Kansas City after the death of his wife and daughter. The proceeds were to become a trust fund, the income of which was to be used for the purchase of paintings, sculptures, rare books, tapestries, and other art objects for Kansas City.

It was Mr. Nelson's desire that the estate should be devoted to such accumulations. He left it to others to provide the buildings to house the collection. Mrs. Nelson took the first steps toward fulfilling this wish in leaving her estate to the necessary museum buildings. Now comes the Rozzelle estate devoted to the same public purpose.

—*Kansas City Star*, June 9, 1923.

Here is a news item of significance. Three wealthy citizens have given their estates to advance the civilization of Kansas City. The value of these gifts made in one decade to a single Missouri city is perhaps larger than the total private donations made to the State of Missouri and her public institutions in one century. Fifty years from today the bequests of Mr. and Mrs. William R. Nelson and Mr. Frank Rozzelle will likely be regarded as the beginning of a broad public trend of making donations for Up-Building Kansas City.

There is more than coincidence in these three donations. They express something fundamental. Call it altruism, public service, or civic pride. Obviously, aside from laudable desire of honorable perpetuation of one's name, this fundamental something runs counter to individualism as exemplified in perpetuated family estates. Obviously, this fundamental something is inclined to find expression in the city or in mankind in general rather than in the state or nation. Carnegie, Rockefeller, and others have followed largely the latter course; the majority have followed the urge of the city. One notes expressions of this local interest in other places. In Hannibal Honorable George A. Mahan purchased and donated the boyhood home of Mark Twain and Mr. W. B. Pettibone donated a park which for scenic beauty is equalled by few. Excepting the cities, however, there are few instances of large estates left to the public in the Home Town. This may be due to the small number of large estates accumulated there or it may be due to a different civic pride. There is a peculiar loyalty for the city existing even among the rank and file of the city. Its size, wealth and widespread reputation appeal to the individual. Its collective interests are more homogeneous than those of the state. The city, despite demagogic tirades to the contrary, has a solidarity that can

not be denied. European cities have attained even an individuality. In the past foreign travelers in America have missed this characteristic here but now it seems that American cities are rapidly following in this path of the old world. One also notices a tendency among our cities to up-build rather than to out-build themselves. Immense size is becoming of less consideration than such fundamental assets as solidity, progressiveness, and beauty. Twenty years ago Kansas City stressed population, bank clearings, and industries. Today, despite the fact that these material assets have increased almost miraculously, Kansas City seems to be taking even more pride in its park system and scenic beauty, homes and schools, proper environment for its union depot, and its forthcoming memorial and art centers. For the consummation of work along these lines the leaders and citizens of Kansas City keep striving. Perhaps these three estate donations, large though they be, are only one phase of the will of Kansas City to work up to a higher civilization for all and to give to its civic emblem an individuality which will command worldwide honor.

THE STORY OF A RAID ON THE OLD BRANCH BANK OF MISSOURI
AT CAPE GIRARDEAU.

BY ARIEL

It is not now generally remembered that under the state constitution of 1820 the legislature was allowed to incorporate and to operate only one bank in the state, but for this State Bank five Branch Banks were permitted to be established. The capital stock of the bank was fixed at \$5,000,000, and it was provided that one-half of the capital must be reserved to the state. Under this provision of the constitution a Branch Bank of the State was established in Jackson in 1841 and in 1851 this bank was moved to Cape Girardeau, principally through the efforts of Thomas Lacy, who in that year was a member of the legislature from this county. The charter of the State Bank gave power to issue notes of a denomination not less than ten dollars, all notes, however, issued by the

bank redeemable in specie on presentation. In other words, gold and silver were preserved as the circulating medium, for it was not understood at that time that the government of the United States had power to make anything but gold and silver a legal tender. It was because of this strict adherence to constitutional money, as it was then understood, being gold and silver only, that Missouri was called the "Bullion State," and because Senator Benton was very much in favor of this system he even attained the sobriquet of "Old Bullion."

So well was the undoubted solvency and value of the State Bank notes understood that such notes in adjacent states commanded a premium. I remember as a boy taking a twenty dollar Missouri State Bank note to a little bank in Belleville, Illinois, to be changed into smaller amounts, and that I returned home with twenty-one dollars in coin, having received one dollar premium for the bank note thus exchanged.

Such was the character of the paper money issued by this old State Bank at this time, and this leads me to tell a little story concerning the past history of the Branch Bank located at Cape Girardeau, related by Col. Sturdivant, who early in the '50's was established as a commission merchant on the Cape Girardeau levee. It must be remembered that in those early days of course from time to time rumors prevailed that a run would be made on this local branch at Cape Girardeau by presenting big sums in Bank of Missouri notes for redemption in actual cash. Generally, however, times did not seem favorable to make such an attack on the bank. No effort had ever been made to attack the State Bank through its Branch Banks, because generally the Branch Banks were located too far out of the way to make such an attack. For instance, one Branch Bank was located at Fayette, another at Palmyra, another at Springfield, and the fifth and last one at Lexington. But some time in the '50's a rumor, based on some facts, found its way to Cape Girardeau that an attempt would be made to attack the State Bank through the Branch Bank at Cape Girardeau by presenting big blocks of Missouri State Bank notes and demanding immediate cash for same, and that failing to honor these notes with cash, the

Branch Bank would be forced to "shut up shop." This rumor of an attack on the Cape Girardeau Branch Bank reached Cape Girardeau before it came to the main office in St. Louis. At any rate the officials in the Branch Bank, impressed with the importance of the information, quickly notified the parent bank of the rumor, stating that in their opinion it was based upon some real facts, and asking that an adequate amount of cash be forwarded so as to meet the demands that might be made. And sure enough, the day after this letter went forward, a stranger reached Cape Girardeau and made his headquarters at the St. Charles hotel, and soon it was noised around that he was anxious to know when the bank would open for business the next day. Of course news traveled fast in those days. Cape Girardeau had only one block of business houses then, on Main Street just north of the hotel. Soon the town, although the stranger had not articulated his purpose, knew what his business was. The parent bank in St. Louis had also in the meantime been advised of the impending attack upon the Cape Girardeau bank, and on the evening that the stranger arrived in Cape Girardeau, made arrangements to ship out an abundant amount of cash to Cape Girardeau by one of the fast packets then running between St. Louis and Louisville. And so it came that on the morning of the contemplated attack, when the stranger went into the bank with his notes to demand actual redemption in cash, the boat happened to land at the levee and quickly boxes and small kegs of gold and silver dollars for the local bank to the amount of more than \$50,000 were unloaded and under the supervision of one of the clerks of the boat carted to the bank and delivered. There as fast as the notes were presented, the hard cash was paid for them. But after some \$10,000 had been cashed in this way and the boxes of veritable coin were made visible in the bank, the stranger withdrew without making any further demands and never was heard of again. The specie sent down from the parent bank, at least most of it, rested quietly in the vault of the bank for some time, for fear that another financial attack would be made.

LAWMAKERS.

Criticism of American legislative bodies is common, especially during sessions of Congress and state general assemblies. This tendency to criticize is widespread. It is based on partisan grounds and general discontent, conservatism and progressiveness, activity and inactivity. Strangely these criticisms, frequently contradictory, are directed at the same body. Equally remarkable is indirect criticism thereby expressed of the people by the people, for legislative bodies are composed of representatives of the people, freely chosen, duly elected. The naivete of the expressions are sometimes amusing.

One critic recently remarked in my presence that the legislature should reduce taxes. As a general proposition all might approve. In the next breath this person, who is employed in a state institution, suggested some sort of organization to force the legislature to increase the appropriations of that institution. Another person thought that the State should do more for its insane. The box being open, other obligations of the commonwealth were stated ranging from schools to forests, and parks to hospitals. The desirability of lower taxes is generally approved, the demands for increasing the obligations or work of the government cannot also be denied. The average critic does not, however, advance a solution that will effectively apply to both problems.

One person is convinced that there are too many laws, another is giving his time and money to get a new law on the statute books. Some attack the city administration for its expenditures and another inquires why the fire department is not more adequately supported. A committee of citizens organize to obtain a reduction in insurance rates and the individuals vote against a bond issue for water works, or perhaps petition for a permit to erect a frame building in a congested district.

In these acts and words is contradiction from the viewpoint of logic, but to the individual there is consistency—he opposes what he opposes, and he wants what he wants.

The trouble would end there but frequently there is effort made to eat the cake and keep it too. Legislatures are composed of such persons, representative of their friends and acquaintances back home. The same conflict of wants and prohibitions are found in legislative chambers as are heard expressed in store, pulpit, and class room.

But some maintain that legislatures are *not* representative. This general statement seems accurate viewed from *one* community or by *one* person. Sometimes it has proven accurate viewed even from the state as a whole. Generally, however, a legislature is representative of the people *at that time*, allowance being made for such error as might adhere through the district system of representation, whether state or national. Individuals, people, and legislatures are liberal one year and conservative the next year. A dozen factors outside the field of politics may cause this. High or low rents, good or bad crops, cheap money or panics, profits or losses in business, good health or sickness, peace or war, employment or strikes, and other factors, may be the cause. Certainly these factors are potent both with voters and legislators.

Some may ask, why do some state legislatures show more wisdom or more progressiveness than others? If this question applies to different states, the answer is not difficult to find. The citizens of some states *are* wiser, better educated, and more progressive than those of other states, just as they may differ in their resources, economic pursuits, their per capita wealth or debt, their tax rate, their racial stocks, and a score of other important things. Anyone who has traveled over this nation knows these facts. Again, you may find two states that seem to be similar in almost every outward respect but still differing widely in progressiveness and in the character of legislation enacted. This difference may be due to geographical influences or to the presence or absence of a state consciousness. Some states have always been handicapped by internal geographical barriers and most states are still handicapped by an inability to function as a unit. In these latter commonwealths one finds an absence of state consciousness. The people of such states have not yet

become possessed of a common historical heritage or a common state pride based on a lasting memory of the struggles, the victories and the defeats, of the past in both peace and war, especially in peace.

If the question is, however, to be applied to legislatures of the same state, the answer is not so obvious. Here a variety of factors may enter, as changes through economic forces, national politics, and good or bad leadership. Again, the state itself may be in flux. Old ideas and ideals, good or bad, may be struggling with the new, and neither have yet obtained lasting victory or even effected compromise. This struggle when evidenced in fluctuating legislation is usually also discernable among the people. All of these facts are not gathered from present conditions but are based on the history of American commonwealths. Legislatures are usually representative of the people and always so over a period of years. The leadership of statesmen may give higher tone to legislation than is warranted by the quality of wisdom of the masses, and the reverse is sometimes true, but in the end the will of the people prevails through representatives duly elected by the people. It is the good fortune of most American commonwealths that the tendency since the founding of the nation has been up toward a higher civilization. The people as a whole have become more enlightened, their ideals have risen, their viewpoint broadened, and their economic status vastly improved. Good leadership has accelerated these tendencies, bad leadership has retarded them. Such fundamental forces as religion, education, co-operation, state consciousness, morality, and love of the beautiful, are some of the real bases of the tendency up. Legislatures in America are partial indicators of how far this tendency has progressed among the people of a commonwealth.

MISSOURI'S STATE FLOWER, THE HAWTHORN.

In the May issue of the *Missouri School Journal* Mrs. Waller W. Graves of Jefferson City tells the history of Missouri's adoption of the Hawthorn blossom as the official state flower.

The movement which led to the adoption of the Hawthorn blossom as the state flower was started by the Missouri Daughters of the American Revolution in 1919. There was considerable agitation for both the daisy and the Hawthorn, but, owing to the fact that the daisy had already been chosen as the official floral emblem of North Carolina, the Hawthorn was designated as the choice of the Missouri D. A. R.

Bills for the adoption of both the Hawthorn and the daisy were introduced in the 51st General Assembly, but failed of passage. In the 52nd session of that body bills were introduced in both houses calling for the adoption of the Hawthorn. At the final passage the house bill was the one considered and Miss Sarah Lucile Turner, representative from a Kansas City district, was allowed to have the sole honor of its introduction. The bill was adopted without a dissenting vote in the house and with only one dissenting vote in the senate.

In order to make the hawthorn tree and its blossom better known the Missouri D. A. R. and the Federated Women's Clubs of the state are planning to have trees planted in every school yard in the state.

Missouri is the 45th state to choose an official floral emblem.

MISSOURI HISTORY NOT FOUND IN TEXTBOOKS.

Compiled By J. Willard Ridings

Some Early History of Joplin.

From The Joplin *Globe*, June 10, 1923.

The city of Joplin was laid out by John C. Cox who came to Missouri in 1830 and to what is now Jasper county in 1836. The first night John C. Cox spent in Jasper county he slept in almost the exact spot where he afterwards erected the first house in Joplin. He returned to his home in Tennessee, married and again settled in Missouri in 1838. In 1841 he was appointed postmaster at Blythesville and operated it in connection with his store until 1872, with the exception of the Civil War period.

In the spring of 1849 lead was discovered in Leadville Hollow on Turkey creek, and shortly afterwards chunks of lead ore were discovered on land belonging to Mr. Cox in Joplin creek valley. Little mining was done on the land until after the war. Shortly after hostilities ceased mining of the lead ore was commenced on Cox's land.

The rich mineral deposits caused Mr. Cox to think that others would be attracted to the locality. In 1871 he platted the original town of Joplin. The *Carthage Banner*, in an issue of June 22, 1871, made the first mention of the new mining camp as follows:

"There is a new town in Jasper county. Its name is Joplin and it is located fourteen miles southwest of Carthage on the farm of J. C. Cox. It has lead in unlimited quantities under it. Everybody out of employment ought to go there and dig. That is better than doing nothing, and it may lead to a fortune."

The publicity given to the lead strike attracted the attention of hundreds, and in a short time the Joplin creek valley was dotted thick with tents and rudely constructed box houses. Covered wagons came into the mining camp in long processions and roving sons and daughters of fortune took up their abode in the town that sprang up over night.

The city's name, Joplin, originated with the arrival of the Rev. Harris Joplin, a Methodist minister who came from Greene county to Jasper county in 1839. Joplin built his cabin on the sunny slopes near a small stream. This creek in time became known as Joplin creek. When John C. Cox platted his little town that sprang up in the same hills, he called the new settlement after the name of the creek that had, in turn, taken its name from the Methodist minister.

The plat of the town was filed for record July 28, 1871, and shortly afterwards the lots were placed on the market. The first lot sold in the original town of Joplin was purchased by Henry Blackwell and was lot

number 5, block 2, on the northwest corner of Cox and Central avenues. Mr. Blackwell built a house on the lot.

Within a month after Mr. Cox had sold the first lot in Joplin a mercantile and grocery establishment known as Murphy & Davis had purchased a lot at the corner of First and Main streets in West Joplin and was building a store room.

Seeing the possibility in selling real estate in the town that was growing with phenomenal rapidity, in July, 1871, Patrick Murphy, who at that time was a resident of Carthage, organized the Murphysburg Town Company. His partners in the enterprise were W. P. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Elliott of Oronogo and William Byers. They purchased a forty-acre tract of land lying on the west side of Joplin creek and platted it into town lots. The new addition was given the name of Murphysburg. The plat of Murphysburg was not completed until September 4, 1871. The first lot sold in the town was bought by H. Geldmacher.

Geldmacher, who had heard of the mining camp and realized its possibilities, is said to have come into town in a covered wagon, bringing three wagon loads of furniture, cooking utensils and bakery equipment. He sought out Mr. Murphy and told him he wanted to buy a lot on which to erect a restaurant building. Geldmacher selected his building site from the blue print, paid for it on the spot and climbed back into his wagon. Within a few minutes he had unhitched his teams on his own ground and was unloading his belongings. Before the end of the day he had built an oven, mixed a batch of bread and had it in the oven baking. Within a few days he had begun the erection of a building to house the enterprise.

It was natural that since mining was the only industry and lead was the ore mined, smelters would be built and crude lead would be made ready for market. During the autumn of 1871 Murphy and Davis built a smelter north of First street, about in the location of what is now B and Joplin streets, and employed a large force of men.

Shortly afterward the Joplin Mining and Smelting Company, with a capitalization of \$200,000 and financed largely by Kansas City capitalists, began the development of land in Joplin creek valley.

By the winter of 1871 what less than a year before had been a pioneer farm was a thriving city. In January, 1872, Joplin boasted one general store, three grocery stores, a hardware store, one furniture store, a pawn shop, two livery barns, a news stand, meat market, boot and shoe store, dry goods store, drug store, restaurant, bakery, barber shop, a hack line, four saloons and several smelters. Murphysburg had about half that number of business houses, but claimed four hotels and a billiard parlor "extra."

Cross-State Travel 100 Years Ago.

From *Missouri Intelligencer*, December 20, 1823.

The following advertisement which appears in the *Missouri Intelligencer* for December 20, 1823, gives an idea of the stage-coach service one hundred years ago.

"St. Louis and Franklin Stage.

"This line will run through in three days.

"Fare. From Franklin to St. Charles, \$9.00; St. Charles to St. Louis, \$1.50.

"Ferreage included.

"Fourteen pounds of baggage to a passenger.

"One hundred and fifty pounds extra baggage equal to one passenger.

"All baggage at the risk of the owner.

"Careful and attentive drivers have been provided and the accommodation of passengers will be particularly attended to."

The 100th Anniversary of the Jesuits Coming to St. Louis.

By Sylvester Soudard in *Know St. Louis*, May 27, 1923.

It was just a hundred years ago, Sunday, May 20th, that a little band of twelve men, fathers and brothers of the Society of Jesus, two of them priests, seven scholastics and three coadjutor brothers, at the instigation of the Most Reverend Louis William Du Bourg, Bishop of Louisiana, in conference with President James Monroe and his Secretary of War, John C. Calhoun, set foot on the soil of St. Louis, stepping off the ferry boat at the foot of Market street, to enter upon the task of educating the children of the Indians who then occupied the region. This work was endorsed by the Federal Government at Washington, as it was believed that the training of the Indians by the Jesuits, who had acquired a very noble reputation in that field of human endeavor, would help prevent further wars and depredations on the part of the Indians, and would aid the Government at Washington in bringing about more peaceful relations between the settlers and the red men generally.

The kindly old French fathers began their work with hopeful hearts and in time earned the love and respect of even those who most widely differed with their religious beliefs. The work of the Jesuits was started in a little log hut at Florissant in St. Louis county, just a century ago. Soon three missions were started, two of them in South Dakota and one in Wyoming. Every encouragement was given to the little band, which was headed by Rev. Charles Van Quickenbourne, Rev. Peter J. Timmermans, Father Peter John de Smet, who afterwards became famous as an Indian missionary, and Rev. Peter John Verhagen, who later was elected first president of St. Louis University.

These men came from Baltimore in wagons, over the rough trails to Wheeling, West Virginia. There they built two flatboats and floated down the Ohio river to Louisville, going from there to Shawneetown, from which point they made the 140 mile journey to the river bank opposite St. Louis, a good deal of the trip having been made on foot. It took them six weeks to make the journey and to arrive at the point first traversed 150 years before by their predecessor, Father Marquette. They began their school for the Indians at Florissant, and later on established a little college on Second street, between Walnut and Market. As the years passed they established other colleges in Kentucky, Nebraska, Wisconsin and Missouri.

Rebuilding Academic Hall

By S. P. DORMAN in *The Missouri Alumnus*, April, 1923.

It was back at the regular session of the Legislature of 1893; the main building of the University was in ruins; then, as now, the columns stood, silent sentinels of an honored and noble past.

Major Bradley of Bates county was one of nature's worthiest men. He had served in the Mexican War, had made the overland trip to California in the stirring times of 1849, had served four years in the Civil War, was wounded seven times and, because of exposure and strenuous adventures, he was afflicted in his elderly days with rheumatism and weakened health. Notwithstanding this, he had been elected state senator and was Chairman of the Committee on Enrolled Bills. The writer was appointed clerk of that committee, and had written many bills for sundry members of the House and Senate.

One day Senator Bradley requested the writer to prepare a bill authorizing the county court of Bates county to use, at their discretion, more of the county license money, which the law pro-rated to the several townships, so that the court could repair a mud hole between Papinsville, where the senator lived, and Butler, the county seat. This was all the commission given. A bill was pending at that time for the appropriation of \$250,000 to rebuild the main building of the University, but there were no funds in the treasury to make it effective.

In preparing the amendment, the writer, well knowing these conditions, doubled the state tax, which added \$300,000 per year to the state and doubled the amount of county license going into the road fund. Permission was given to double the license charge to compensate for taking away one-third from the revenue fund and diverting it to the road fund.

In explaining the changes made to the law by the amendment, the senate was greatly pleased. The discretion given the county court to use all or any part of said funds in one or more townships was all his county court needed, but he was more than pleased that they would have twice the former amount of money in the road fund, and that by doubling the

state license it put the friends of the University behind the bill and insured its passage.

When the bill came up for engrossment the senator was sick in bed at his hotel, and, as his committee clerk, the writer explained the situation and asked another senator to call it up. The senate amended the bill by striking out the increase tendered the county and engrossed it. This placed it on the senate calendar for the third reading and subsequently the writer again had to have another senator call it up for final passage. It passed with little opposition, receiving a two-thirds vote for the emergency clause.

Again by request of the writer, Mr. W. H. Davis, representing Henry county, took charge of the bill in the House. All the writer now had to do was to explain the main features of the bill to the leading members, including Speaker Mabry, and the bill promptly passed the House, but, by oversight, the emergency clause was not put to a vote.

The Speaker, Mr. Davis, and the writer were passing along the sidewalk, after the noon recess, and Mr. Mabry suddenly recalled the failure to vote the emergency clause. It was then determined that as the law would go into effect before the next semi-annual payments were due it would not be necessary to call the bill up again, as it was already passed.

Not only was the money forthcoming to rebuild the Academic Hall, but Jackson county promptly began, with an enlarged road fund, to build the most extensive system of rock roads of any county in Missouri.

Senator Bradley had introduced the amendment with an explanation of what it proposed to do, thus giving it the prestige and influence of a worthy and honored name and making the passage of the bill a comparatively easy matter. Afterward, when he went to Columbia, he was feted and banqueted and made the lion of the tribe of Judah, as the genius who had mastered a difficult situation.

All this because he was thoughtful enough to be in favor of good roads at a time when such proponents were few, even if his purpose was the repairing of a mud hole on the road he traveled himself.

PERSONALS.

John M. Eagan: Born March 26, 1848, at Springfield, Ill.; died May 9, 1923, at Amboy, Ill. In 1869 he came to Missouri and worked for eight years on the North Missouri Railroad, now a part of the Wabash system. Later he served in executive positions with several large western railways, coming to Kansas City in 1904 as president of the Kansas City Terminal Railway Company. In 1910 he was elected president of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company of Kansas City and served until 1916.

Hon. Joseph W. Folk: Born October 28, 1869, at Brownsville, Tenn.; died May 28, 1923, at New York City. He was graduated in law from Vanderbilt University and began the practice of his profession in St. Louis about 1890. He was elected circuit attorney in 1900 and in this office made a record as an opponent of graft. He was elected governor of Missouri in 1904. During his term of office laws were passed abolishing race track gambling, an anti-trust law was passed, two-cents-a-mile railway fare was established and the initiative and referendum was inaugurated. During the Wilson administration Mr. Folk was solicitor for the State Department. Later he served as chief counsel for Interstate Commerce Commission. Since 1919 he had been practicing law in Washington, D. C.

Hon. Patrick F. Gill: Born in Independence, Mo., August 16, 1868; died in St. Louis, May 20, 1923. He was educated at St. Louis University and engaged in the grocery business in St. Louis after his graduation. He served one term as clerk of the circuit court in St. Louis and was elected to Congress from the eleventh district in 1908.

Hon. W. Wallace Greene: Born in Jackson county, Mo., October 13, 1871; died at Kansas City, June 30, 1923. Mr. Greene was educated at William Jewell College and the Kansas City School of Law. In 1908 he was elected state senator from the seventh Kansas City district and was re-elected twice, serving in all twelve years. He was counselor for the real estate board of Kansas City and prominent in his profession in that city.

T. J. Hedrick: Born in Tennessee; died at Buckner, Mo., May 29, 1923. He came to Missouri in early youth and located at Buckner. He had served as a member of the state fair board and the Republican state committee. In 1921 he was appointed a commissioner on the state grain warehouse commission.

Hon. John A. Kurtz: Born in Dade county in 1879; died at Jefferson City, June 17, 1923. He graduated in law from the University of Missouri in 1908 and had practiced since his graduation in Kansas City. He was appointed as

a member of the public service commission of Missouri in December, 1921, and was shortly thereafter made chairman of that body.

Hon. Malcolm G. McGregor: Born at Wadsworth, Ohio, January 15, 1843; died at Carthage, Mo., April 25, 1923. He came to Missouri in 1865 and studied law in Kansas City and Lexington, being admitted to the bar in 1866. He settled in Carthage shortly thereafter and was very active in the pioneer life of that community. In 1880 he was elected circuit judge and served twelve years in that capacity.

Hon. Hugh J. McIndoe: Born in Wisconsin, July 14, 1864; died at Jefferson City, May 29, 1923. He was educated at Corbell College, Iowa, and practiced law at Joplin. He served one term in the Missouri state senate and was the first mayor of Joplin under the commission form of government. He was appointed public service commissioner by Governor Hyde in May, 1921.

Hon. Norman A. Mozley: Born in Johnson county, Ill., in 1866; died at Bloomfield, Mo., May 11, 1922. He came to Stoddard county as a young man and studied law while teaching school there. In 1894 he was elected to Congress from the fourteenth district and served one term. In 1918 Mr. Mozley was elected a supreme court commissioner for Missouri, but resigned in 1921 because of failing health. He was serving as a delegate-at-large in the constitutional convention at the time of his death.

Charles Parsons Pettus: Born at St. Louis, October 15, 1876; died at Latrobe, Pennsylvania, June 22, 1923. He received his education at Smith Academy and Washington University, graduating from the latter in 1899. He engaged in the banking business and was elected vice-president and director of the American Trust Company of St. Louis in 1920. He took an active part in civic affairs and at the time of his death was a member of the board of directors of the St. Louis Museum of Fine Arts, St. Louis County Club, County Day School, Mercantile Library Association, and was secretary of the Missouri Historical Society in St. Louis.

Hon. Frank F. Rozzelle: Born in Scott county, Kentucky, in 1857; died at Hermosa Beach, California, May 30, 1923. He came to Missouri with his parents as a child and was educated at the University of Missouri and the University of Michigan. He then located in Kansas City for the practice of law and took an active part in Democratic politics. He was appointed a member of the Kansas City police board by Governor Francis, resigning in 1891 to accept a position as city counselor. He served again as police commissioner under Governor Folk.

Rev. Frank W. Sneed: Born near Sedalia, Mo., in 1863; died at Baltimore, Maryland, March 11, 1923. He was educated at Westminster College and McCormick Theological Seminary. He held pastorates in Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, and Columbia, Missouri. At the time of his death he was pastor of the Washington and Compton Avenue Presbyterian Church in St. Louis.

William Corbet Steigers: Born at St. Louis September 15, 1845; died in that city May 26, 1923. He served with the Union forces during the Civil War and in 1868 entered newspaper work in the city of St. Louis. When the *St. Louis Post* and *Dispatch* were united he became advertising manager and later business manager and second vice-president of the Pulitzer Company, which latter position he held at the time of his death.

Robert H. Stockton: Born at Mt. Sterling, Kentucky, July 5, 1842; died at St. Louis, Missouri, April 27, 1923. He came to Missouri as a boy of ten, served in the Civil War under General Sterling Price, and shortly after the war located in St. Louis. In 1892, with L. L. Culver, he organized the Majestic Manufacturing Company and since 1899 had been president of that company. He also had other extensive business interests in St. Louis and was a director of the Missouri Historical Society of that city. He gave largely to Christian Church philanthropies, Culver-Stockton College at Canton, Missouri, having been named in honor of him and Mrs. Culver, wife of his business partner, because of their liberal donations to that institution.

Bishop Daniel Sylvester Tuttle: Born at Windham, New York, January 26, 1837; died at St. Louis, Missouri, April 17, 1923. He was educated at Columbia University and the General Theological Seminary, and at the age of thirty was made bishop of Utah, Montana and Idaho. He had been head of the Missouri diocese since 1886 and at the time of his death was presiding bishop of the Episcopal Church in the United States and the oldest Anglican Bishop, in point of service, in the world.

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